TRADE AND INDUSTRY

8 March 1973 Volume 10 No 10 10p

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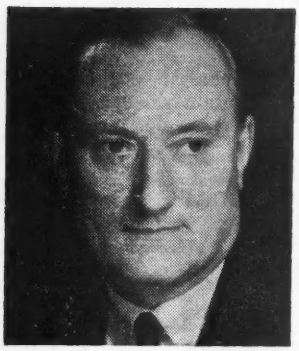
Hong Kong—a competitive but profitable market

by J. H. Hamm, OBE, chairman, Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group



At the time of its acquisition, Lord Palmerston described Hong Kong as 'a barren island with hardly a house upon it', and a few years later in 1847 a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry expressed doubts that Hong Kong would ever develop into an important commercial centre. How wrong the Committee was. But Hong Kong is always confounding the critics. Even at the end of the last war it was written off by many people who considered that the Colony had no future because its traditional entrepot trade with China was unlikely to continue. Yet today it is a thriving and prosperous area with an economy largely based upon its export-oriented light manufactures and with numerous servicing industries all operating in a climate of free enterprise in a free port.

Apart from its magnificent harbour and the ability and industry of its people, Hong Kong has virtually no natural resources and has to import almost everything it needs. Although the total land area is about 404 sq. miles, Hong Kong Island itself has an area of only 29 sq. miles. The ceded territory of Kowloon on the mainland is only just over 33 sq. miles. The rest is made up of an area on the mainland known as the New Territories, which was leased in 1898, together with over 230 rocky islands.

Britain's declining share

The total value of Hong Kong's imports in 1972 was HK$21,764 million, or £1,612 million, of which the United Kingdom's share was only about 7 per cent. Ten years ago it was 13 per cent. Had we merely maintained our percentage participation, we would have exported additional goods to the value of nearly £100 million. Is this not, therefore, a market worth striving for and developing?

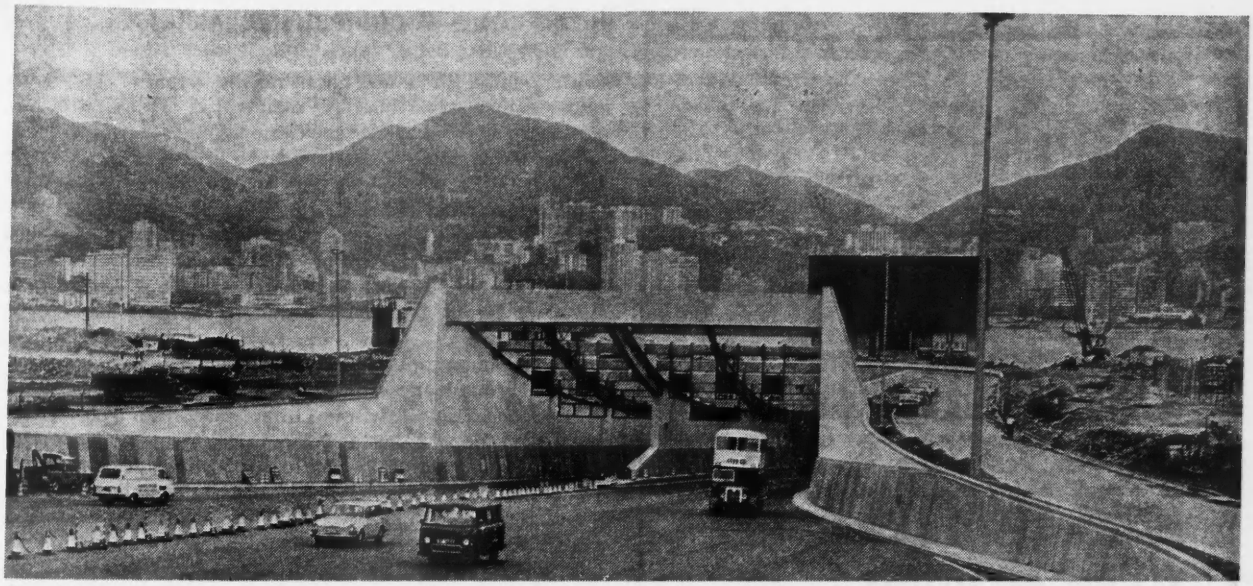
The Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group believes that it is. As a result of a recommendation from the Group, a special investigation of the market was commissioned in 1970 by the British National Export Council when Mr. Derek Sawyer of the British Standards Institute spent six months in Hong Kong identifying opportunities for British exporters. The report showed there was a requirement for more sophisticated machinery in Hong Kong's factories as well as fuller automation, two things of which Hong Kong's industrialists were well aware because of the need to make more sophisticated goods and the growing shortage of skilled labour. The report also indicated that too little was known of the advances in technology made by British manufacturers. As a result, the Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group strongly advocated that a British Industrial Exhibition should be held in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Group, like the East European Trade Council and the Japan Trade Advisory Group whose chairmen have contributed articles to recent editions of *Trade and Industry*, was kept in being when the BNEC was disbanded. It is now the British Overseas Trade Board's 'chosen instrument' for this small but important part of the world, and our job is to advise the Board, DTI officials and businessmen on ways of expanding trade with the territory. The Group is composed principally of businessmen having an intimate knowledge of Hong Kong and with long experience of trading in and with the Colony.

Our recent preoccupation has naturally been with the British Industrial Exhibition. From the early planning stages through to its opening last October we have been able to offer advice and feed in ideas to the DTI's Fairs and Promotions Branch and Commercial Relations and Exports Division, based on our knowledge of the market. As the Fairs Branch was represented at all our meetings concerning this project, we had

Winget Ltd. and Consolidated Pneumatic stands at the outdoor display of October's Hong Kong Industrial Exhibition.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.



One of the entrances to the cross-harbour tunnel linking Victoria, Hong Kong island, with the Kowloon peninsula. The tunnel was completed two months ahead of schedule by an international consortium headed by Costain International Ltd. and formally opened by Princess Alexandra in October.

the opportunity to exchange ideas and views and to resolve the inevitable problems. Without doubt, the close consultation that took place was a valuable exercise in what can be achieved by the co-operative efforts of businessmen and Government.

The exhibition itself was opened by Princess Alexandra and was a highly successful major promotion of British capital goods. Sixty firms exhibited, including about 20 Hong Kong firms representing many British principals. Altogether, 166 British firms were represented, displaying an enormous range of products all particularly suited to the needs of the fast-expanding industries of Hong Kong and surrounding countries.

Orders worth £3.6m expected

The response to the 10-day 60,000 sq. ft. exhibition was extremely encouraging. Some 175,000 visitors flocked to the stands, drawn by the comprehensive publicity campaign. At least £1 million-worth of orders were taken during the Exhibition, while orders confidently expected within 12 months by just 25 of the exhibitors amount at present to approximately another £2.6 million. The number of serious inquiries received totalled something like 3,000.

However, these statistics, tremendously encouraging as they are, by no means convey a complete picture. A number of exhibitors have not yet provided information about the results they achieved and a few, although not taking any immediate orders, have good grounds for hoping that business will materialise in the course of the next few months. Indeed, some of the exhibitors have substantial inquiries under consideration which may take some six months to negotiate and, for these, they are naturally reluctant to anticipate results. Moreover, officially sponsored visits of delegations from Thailand, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia and Singapore generated considerable interest and resulted in some immediate orders as well as longer term prospects. Clearly, in tangible terms, the show was a great success.

But there are a number of less quantifiable but equally important results which should be mentioned. First, many British exhibitors have re-discovered Hong Kong. Out-dated opinions of the Colony typified by the picture of cheap and plentiful labour working on old machines and techniques producing second-rate goods were swept away by the reality of fast developing industries seeking modern labour-saving machines to produce high quality goods. Basic price is no longer the determining factor it used to be. Increasingly the Hong Kong manufacturer is counting the overall cost and looking at the probable frequency of repairs, the life expectancy of the machines, their productive capacity in relation to the capital expenditure and their adaptability.

A number of exhibitors, re-exploring the field, found that their sales prospects were much more favourable than either they or their agents had visualised. One who had not visited the market for some years found 40 potential customers instead of the 12 identified on his previous visit. Two at least were sufficiently encouraged to set up their own organisations in Hong Kong. Others have taken steps to improve their agency arrangements, and a number of agents have clearly been made aware of the opportunities they have been missing and of the fact that British capital goods can be just as competitive as European and Japanese—but that they must be *sold* and not merely offered.

Hong Kong is a British Colony, but it would be quite wrong to assume that ties of sentiment and history have produced a captive market for our exports. The Exhibition demonstrated that some British companies are learning this fact fast, but there are still too many in the United Kingdom who expect their products to be bought simply because they are British. Hong Kong is a keenly competitive market and wares have to be energetically sold, with due attention to attractive delivery dates which can be met, after-sales service and so on.

Another equally important result of the Exhibition has been that Hong Kong manufacturers have re-discovered Britain as a source of supply of machines and machine tools. For the past few years there has been an increasing tendency to assume that the Japanese can supply nearly equivalent machinery cheaper and faster. Our share of the market for these goods has also been steadily eroded by the Germans, the Italians and recently by the Chinese and it has become an increasingly common conviction, unhappily, that British machines are more expensive, that they are not up-to-date, that they may be months late in delivery and that spares backing and technical support are poor.

But at the British Industrial Exhibition buyers found machines highly suited to their purpose, with salesmen who were really keen to sell and ready to advise on adaptations or alternatives, that there were improved prospects of delivery and, in some cases (still too few, though), even guarantees of

(continued on next page)

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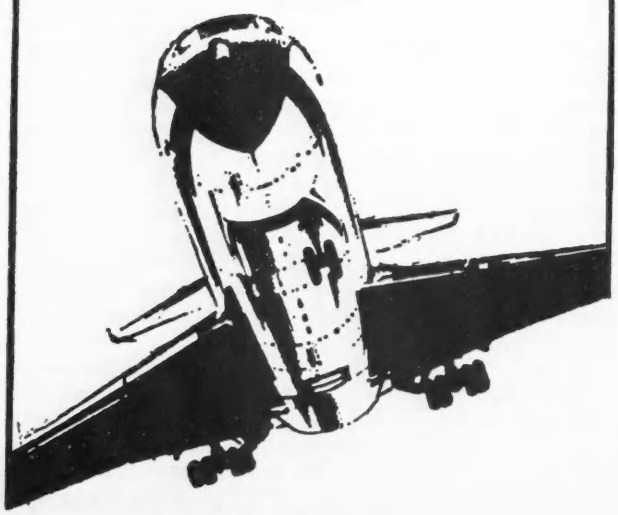

delivery dates. But, above all, it was found that in many cases prices compared favourably, quality for quality, with the Japanese and more so with the Germans and the Americans.

Thus the Exhibition has done much in Hong Kong to raise the image of Britain as a country and as a leader in industrial engineering. What is essential now is that opportunities and inquiries should be pursued quickly and efficiently to ensure the long-term success of the promotion. The momentum begun in October must be maintained, and the Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group is actively exploring the best methods of achieving this.

Equally important, the Exhibition did much to raise the image of Hong Kong in the eyes of all those participating. The Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group, the British Trade Commission in Hong Kong and the Department of Trade and Industry are anxious to ensure that British manufacturers recognise this important export market—this unique territory with a population of just over 4 million—for what it is now and not for what it was. It is a bustling, industrialised community with one of the highest standards of living in Asia. GNP per capita is currently estimated to be well over £300 compared with £90 in the early 1950s. Within an area of 400 sq. miles, of which over a quarter is mountainous, the development which has taken place since the war would be remarkable by any standards. Particularly striking has been the progress made in providing housing, education and work for the population, swollen by large influxes of refugees, as well as in tackling the problems of land shortage, rising prices and pressure on public services.

Major exporter of manufactures

Despite its lack of natural resources and the necessity to import practically all its raw materials, Hong Kong has rapidly built an industrial sector and is now the major exporter of manufactured goods among the developing countries. In view of its heavy dependence on these exports and the changing circumstances of world trade, the territory's continued economic growth rests to a large degree on the greater sophistication of its industry and the widening of its range of products. These objectives are encouraged by the Hong Kong Government which has set up a number of organisations, such as the Productivity Council's Low Cost Automation Centre and the Health and Safety Committee which advises the Trade and Industry Advisory Board on means of ensuring that Hong Kong manufactured products are able to meet high standards of safety and hygiene. There is also the proposal of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries to introduce a quality mark.

In a recent Newsletter, the chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce said that Hong Kong needed larger units of industry instead of many small factories and that there was scope for further industrial expansion if factories modernised their technology and moved into more capital-intensive enterprises. This trend had already begun, and 1973 could well see it extending to most industries in the Colony at an increasing rate. The textile industry had pointed the way.

It is true that textiles and clothing continue to dominate the manufacturing sector and in 1972 accounted for 50 per cent of all domestic exports employing 45 per cent of the manufacturing labour force. Hong Kong's reputation as an efficient supplier of inexpensive, fashionable, good quality fabrics and garments is known throughout the world. Indeed, her success in certain export markets has been such that a number of developed countries, including the United Kingdom, fearing the effect on their own textile industries, have been compelled to ask the Hong Kong Government to restrict the volume of trade.

It should not be forgotten, however, that Hong Kong's ability to buy depends upon its ability to sell and, as a British Crown Colony and therefore a dependent territory of the United Kingdom, it is in a different category from the independent countries of the Commonwealth. The British Government have a responsibility for the Colony's welfare, and it is obviously good policy to support the economy of Hong Kong, as far as is compatible with the well-being of the United Kingdom, by purchasing its goods, because trade is preferable to aid and manufacturers in Hong Kong have the great disability of having virtually no home market as have manufacturers in this country and in other independent countries of the Commonwealth.

Diversification accelerates

But diversification into new products is gaining momentum. Apart from the many items produced in quantity, such as paints, wigs, footwear, foodstuffs, toys, household goods and the like, Hong Kong also produces radio and television sets, desk calculators, integrated circuits, capacitors and electronic equipment up to complete computer memory systems. The electronics and plastic industries now employ between them about 112,000 workers and, to emphasise the quality of work available, some Hong Kong electronic gear was used in the last Apollo spacecraft.

An important industry is shipbuilding and ship repairing. Hong Kong is very largely used for regular overhaul and repair work on ships because of its competitive prices and quick turn around. On the construction side, ships and special craft can be built up to a size of about 10,000 tons. Hong Kong's enlarged and modern airport, with its runway extended to over 11,000 ft. to meet the requirements of the newest aircraft, plans a capacity in its terminal of over 3,000 passengers an hour, and its workshops can efficiently maintain and service all types of aircraft and aero engines.

All these developments have obviously broadened the range of Hong Kong's machinery requirements and point up exciting new opportunities for our machinery exporters. The expanding industrial activity is matched by considerable financial and commercial expertise. A free-money market ensures a steady flow of external capital to Hong Kong and, in its standard of financial skills and services, the Colony is part of the developed, rather than the developing world. All the major Far East shipping lines call at the port, where container facilities are being developed, and air traffic is growing gast. Tourism is booming, and during December Hong Kong welcomed its millionth tourist for 1972. The growing tourist industry brings in its train the need to build more hotels which have to be furnished and equipped and the need for more goods in the shops for the tourists to buy. All these developments indicate an expanding market for a large range of British machinery and British goods which should be explored now. Backed by the resulting large invisible income, the Hong Kong dollar is a strong currency.

Opportunities for almost any product

So what does the reality of modern Hong Kong mean to the British exporter of goods and services? It means a highly competitive but profitable market. Competitive because the Colony has tended to diversify her sources of supply in response to selling efforts by our principal trade competitors, particularly Japan and countries in Europe, who increasingly turn their attention to the growing prosperity of Hong Kong as an outlet for their exports. It is profitable because it is an expanding market for practically any type of product if it is offered on competitive terms. Hong Kong is a free port with next to no import duties or restrictions. Taxation is low and Government intervention is minimal. Apart from the opportunities in the private sector, there is a huge programme of public works in which British industry should be seeking some participation.

The Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group's aim, therefore, is to bring home to the British exporter the potentialities of this expanding market. The undoubted success of the British Industrial Exhibition confirms that, with determination and effort, British firms could win back our share of the market lost to others in the Sixties. The strong British interest in the £800 million mass transit scheme demonstrates that some British firms are aware of the opportunities for participation for mutual benefit in the further development of the Colony. It is to be hoped that other companies will follow their example. When completed, this underground railway will have a total route length of 32.7 miles with 48 stations.

There are plenty of opportunities. Now that the cross-harbour tunnel has been completed, a feasibility study is being made for a tunnel through the rocky spine of Hong Kong Island. A new 1,300-bed hospital is being built in Lai Chi Kok, and a commissioning unit is being formed to prepare the specifications for the necessary hospital equipment and supplies. A new air cargo complex at Kai Tak Airport is planned. An investigation is being made of the possibility of a cross-harbour bridge, and there are many other schemes. Hong Kong is already building the largest de-salination plant of its kind in the world, with a capacity of 40 million imperial gallons of fresh water a day.

The Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group (secretary: Mr. J. N. Cohen, Commercial Relations and Exports Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET) is ready to give advice and views on any aspect of trade with Hong Kong, including background and briefing for outward missions. Its accumulated experience and knowledge of the market is available. Please use it.

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Advice and opportunities for Overseas Projects Group

AN Advisory Panel and an expanded Feasibility Fund for the Department of Trade and Industry's Overseas Projects Group were announced by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on February 27.

Answering a question in Parliament, Mr. Walker said:

'The Overseas Projects Group was set up some four years ago to act as a focal point within Government for dealing with problems arising in seeking business from large capital projects overseas. The administration of this Group now falls under the British Overseas Trade Board who consider that the Group should continue to operate and that its activities should be strengthened and extended in several ways.

'In particular, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board, Lord Thorneycroft, I intend to set up shortly an Advisory Panel to which the Overseas Projects Group will be able to turn for advice in connection with all aspects of its work. It will comprise a small number of experienced persons from industry and commerce as well as representatives of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Secondly, the existing Feasibility Fund which is administered by the Overseas Projects Group is to be expanded in scope so that it may assist with the costs of certain pre-contractual activities in pursuit of large projects.'

The objective of the Overseas Projects Group, set up in 1968 following a report by Lord Cromer, was to co-ordinate the activities of consultants, contractors and manufacturers in the pursuit of major contracts arising from large capital projects overseas, and to help ensure that the various forms of official support were lined up behind British firms going for the business.

As with the other export services of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Overseas Projects Group (OPG) now comes under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board. The Secretary of State's announcement follows a review in 1972 of the activities of OPG undertaken by the Board.

It is expected that the Advisory Panel will consist of six to eight members. They will be appointed in their personal capacities and will have between them top level experience of as wide a range as possible of project business. They will be expected however to maintain close contact with their industries, through the relevant trade associations and otherwise. The Chairman of the Panel will be the British Overseas Trade Board member responsible for capital projects, Mr W. J. Bird.

The Panel will act as a means of achieving closer communication between industry and Government. It will meet regularly and discuss general problems affecting the approach to capital projects overseas as well as individual projects of special importance. The Feasibility Fund which has operated experimentally for the past few years and has amounted to a maximum of £100,000 a year is to be extended in scope and increased in amount. The fund will contribute up to 50 per cent of the expenses to individual companies or groups of companies in the pursuit of major capital projects. The emphasis will be on encouraging multi-company efforts led by contractors or other competent firms in pursuit of projects of particular importance, where the surrounding circumstances pose problems of exceptional difficulty for the firms concerned. Any contribution from this Fund will be repayable to the Government in the event of the contract being secured. The Fund will not be available for payments towards the actual cost of tender preparation.

The British Overseas Trade Board has also decided that, in addition to OPG's main role of assisting British industry to pursue individual projects overseas as they arise, there is need for a planning activity for the most important types of capital project overseas.

The Overseas Projects Group is particularly interested in helping to ensure that Britain secures a satisfactory share of the enormous potential business in hydro-carbon processing, in the construction of urban rapid transit systems, the building of new international airports, and in steel and non-ferrous smelters and fabricating plants, as well as a range of other important industries offering rapid growth in good markets.

Strong British participation again this year at Malmö Motor Show

From Ronald F. G. Taylor, British Consulate, Malmö: Britain's motor industry was well represented at Malmö this year by 14 companies occupying 5,600 sq. ft. of space. They showed a wide range of performance products sponsored by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders under Joint Venture terms with the British Overseas Trade Board.

This annual event is the largest of its kind in Sweden, and it is estimated that at least 68,000 people visited during the nine days. About 7,000 were listed as trade buyers and trade representatives. The attendance was as usual concentrated during the two weekends when the general public was attracted en masse.

The official British participation was divided up into six car manufacturers and eight companies showing a comprehensive range of accessories for the motoring enthusiast.

On the car side the British contingent included British Leyland, Vauxhall, Lotus, Morgan, Group Racing Developments and Colchester Racing Developments.

British Leyland was by far the largest single exhibitor and showed eight cars including the Rover 3500 V8, Jaguar 4.2, Jaguar XJ 12, Maxi 1750, Marine TC, Triumph Spitfire Mk. IV, and Austin Mini conversion which was one of four models recently imported by a local Swedish distributor for a new competition team, and the MGB GT safety vehicle—the SSV1.

Vauxhall showed the Viva 2300 SL rally car prepared by Coburn Improvements which has a 2300 cc overhead-camshaft engine with twin Weber carburettors and fully modified suspension and incorporated safety features. They also displayed two 2300 cc Firenza Sport SLs, one with manual and one with automatic transmission. The Coburn-prepared Viva rally car made its first appearance in Sweden.

Lotus

Lotus had four cars on show and enthusiasts were able to note some major transmission changes on three of the models. Other cars included the Elan +2s 139 and the Europa Special powered by the twin-cam version of the 16 valve 1600 cc Lotus-Ford engine. Morgan, with their great nostalgic appeal to enthusiasts, displayed three cars—a 4/4 two-seater and four-seater and the Plus 8 model.

Group Racing Developments, which was formed a little more than a year ago by members of the ex-Lotus team, showed four models. The 1973 version of their 1972 championship winning Formula Three racing car shared the stand with other Formula Two and Formula Three cars.

Colchester Racing Developments had two cars on show, a Formula Three and the 1973 version Mark 24 Formula Ford manufactured under the name of Merlyn.

All the cars were concentrated in the large hall on the ground floor of the exhibition halls and, the basement hall and ground floor corridors accommodated firms showing automotive parts, components and accessories, racing and rally clothing, motor cycles (again predominantly Japanese), garage equipment, car-care products, body-repair tools, etc.

On the components and accessories side the official British group included Spafax (1965) Ltd., Astrali Accessories (Midlands) Ltd., Sykes Pickavant Ltd., Simonitz Ltd., Serck Services, Steve Neal (Accessories) Ltd., Simon Green Ltd. and Alexander Duckham and Co. Ltd. It was a well composed group exhibiting a wide range of accessories including leather and wood-rim steering wheels and car seats, replacement parts and windscreen wipers, body-repair tools, chemical car-care products, oil-cooler equipment and cast-alloy road wheels.

Although British exhibitors dominated the show, many other well known overseas manufacturers were represented including Alfa-Romeo, Porsche, BMW, Volvo, Saab, Renault, Citroen, DAF, Fiat, Ford and Opel. There were in addition a number of vintage sports cars and racing cars of international repute.

There is no doubt that the strong British participaion is a definite indication of the importance which the British motor industry attaches to this leading exhibition, and this was clearly stated in the message from Mr. Gilbert Hunt, president of the SMMT, printed in the catalogue.

A number of prominent people in the motor racing and rally world put in an appearance during the week including Ronnie Peterson and Howden Ganley, who came straight from the Grand Prix in Brazil, and Tim Schenken.

The exhibitors appeared generally to be enthusiastic and expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the interest shown in their products. Many serious inquiries were noted. The show certainly presented the showcase required for British cars and accessories.

A group of nearly 300 British businessmen are piped aboard a British Caledonian aircraft on their way to the British Industrial Exhibition in Lagos—the biggest sales drive ever staged by Britain in Nigeria. Travel arrangements were handled by Kearsley Travel, the Department of Trade and Industry's agents for the Lagos exhibition.

British Industrial Exhibition in Lagos is largest held in Africa

More than £500,000-worth of business was done on the first day of the British Industrial Exhibition in Lagos, the largest event of its kind ever held in Africa. Sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, over 300 firms showed a wide range of capital and specialist equipment during the week.

The exhibition heralded by torrential rain, was opened by the Military Governor of Lagos State, Brig. Mobolaji H. Johnson.

Referring to the tragedies of the Nigerian civil war, since when the country had embarked on a policy of redevelopment which was attracting the eyes of the world, he said this interest could only be good for Nigeria's economic health. He congratulated the British Govemnt ment for having chosen Lagos as the site for such an impressive exhibition.

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, referred to Nigeria's four-year development plan which would call in particular for imports of capital goods. **Competition** was heavy, and now it was the turn of the British to show what they could do. He pointed out that Britain was Nigeria's largest single trading partner. 'One quarter of Nigeria's total exports and nearly one third of her traditional exports are absorbed by Britain. We in return supply about one third of Nigeria's imports. Nigeria is in the top 20 of our major export markets.' But complacency was dangerous, Lord Limerick went on to say. The Nigerians were keen traders and although they valued tradition they did not allow it to cloud their commercial judgement. Quality, advanced technology, good delivery and terms and, above all, after-sales service were valued.

Several firms sold all the contents of their stands on the first day. Some firms reported large orders. Baker Perkins of Peterborough sold bread-making machines worth about £40,000 before midday on the first day. Stothert and Pitt Ltd. of Bath, makers of road-rolling equipment, and Mono Universal Bakery Machinery of Tulse Hill, London, did well.

● Full report next week.

Demand for British knitwear reaches new high

From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris: The demand for British knitwear, especially Shetland goods and all types of menswear, has increased tremendously over the past year. Exports to France alone in 1972 rose by 63 per cent to £6.9 million.

As a result of the rise in sales and the potential market, British companies came in force to the 1973 international knitwear and menswear exhibitions held in Paris in February. Twenty-nine companies exhibited in the Knitting Industries Exhibition and 38 in the European Menswear Salon.

The number of British firms who participated in the Menswear show doubled this year, and there were two different stand groupings, one under the auspices of the British Menswear Guild and the other from the Clothing Export Council.

The BMG companies initially came to the show with the intention of building up a solid business in their more traditional side of the menswear field, but the recent marked swing towards British classical styling meant that most firms, especially Dak-Simpson, Aquascutum, Rodex, Byford and Associated British Hats booked many more orders than they had expected. Some firms, like Daks, had deliberately made their clothes much more colour and fashion conscious this year and this had paid off handsomely.

Indeed, the rush of business even at 9 a.m. on the opening day was a good indication of the way things were to continue throughout the rest of the show. Now the only problem is how to supply all the orders.

Many new exhibitions

Most of the companies in the CEC group were exhibiting for the first time and despite their relative newness to the show took many more orders than anticipated, and several firms reported excellent business. Scott Lester alone estimated they had taken about £250,000-worth of orders, and in addition Miura, Peter Scott, Falmer and South Sea Bubble Co. also did well.

The Paris Knitting Industries Exhibition is now recognised as being truly international. The British Joint Venture was the most important foreign grouping and consisted of 29 firms. They occupied a central position and received orders from buyers from all over Western Europe, Scandinavia, the Middle East, North America and North Africa.

The vogue for Shetland goods in Europe generally and France in particular continues, and British firms could hardly cope with the interest in their products. The name of genuine Shetland spells quality and smartness which are two points of paramount importance to the sales of this type of product in France.

The undoubted success of both exhibitions for the firms which took part will almost certainly mean that there will be an even larger number of British companies who will wish to take part in the 1974 salons.

The British Hosiery and Knitwear Export group report: Orders for knitwear taken by the 29 British exhibitors at the Knitting Industries Exhibition topped £500,000.

Companies specialising in fashion knitwear in synthetic fibres won orders from Italy, the stronghold of acrylic knitwear, in spite of a duty rate of 14.4 per cent. These firms also sold acrylics to Japan which till now had traditionally looked to Britain only for woollen and cashmere knitwear.

Orders were placed by buyers from every country in Europe, from Japan, Thailand and the Middle East, from Canada, USA and South America.

Hungarian textile exhibition for London

HUNGAROTEX, the Hungarian foreign-trading company which imports and exports textile goods, is to hold a three-day exhibition of the products of the Hungarian textile industry in London at the Londoner Hotel, Welbeck Street. The exhibition will be combined with a twice-daily fashion show.

The organisation of this exhibition is being handled by Hungarotex through its permanent representative in London, Mrs. Schramek of the Commercial Department of the Hungarian Embassy. Thirteen Hungarian textile and garment manufacturing companies will present their products: piece goods of cotton, man-made fibres and rayon including ladies' garments and men's shirts, together with various knitted garments of cotton and man-made fibre for ladies, men and children.

Five Hungarian firms will display some 64 models at the fashion shows which will take place at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. each day. The exhibition will be open from noon to 7 p.m. on March 14 and 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on March 15 and 16.

Licensed victuallers book for NEC

THE Society of Licensed Victuallers and the National Exhibition Centre Ltd. have signed a Memorandum of Intent to stage the 1976 Licensed Victuallers' Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

On the Ferranti stand at Microtecnic in Zurich. Mr. P. D. Stobart, director of export promotion and British Consul-General in Zurich, talking to Mr. D. Mackay, marketing manager, Ferranti Ltd.

£200,000 orders illustrate success of Microtecnic

From J. M. Gysin, British Consulate-General, Zurich: It is difficult to recall a British Joint Venture rated so unanimously successful by the exhibitors themselves as Microtecnic '73 in Zurich. Success of a group of firms at an exhibition is relative to the numbers of orders which eventually materialise. For such a specialised exhibition as Microtecnic, however, expected orders totalling over £200,000 from a group of 15 firms speaks for itself.

Microtecnic '73, the fourth international exhibition for precision engineering and dimensional measurement and control, covered about 8,500 sq. m of space, on which 167 exhibitors from 16 countries showed all kinds of precision measuring equipment for the engineering industry.

Although the number of exhibitors was less than at the previous Microtecnic in 1971 (185), this was accounted for by a decrease in the number of Swiss firms exhibiting, the number of foreign exhibitors having increased to over one-third of the total.

This may have been due partly to the stagnation in the Swiss engineering industry over the past 18 months, which now shows every indication of picking up. There are certainly signs of

(*continued on next page*)

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FAIRS—MICROTECNIC

continued

reinvestment (a good example being the horological industry), but rising labour costs and stiffer competition in Europe, due especially to currency fluctuations, may have prompted some Swiss firms to stay away.

The number of visitors to the exhibition remained almost constant, 14,378 against 14,021 in 1971, half of them foreign. Given the specialised nature of the show, visitors are not likely to be very many, but exhibitors confirmed a high proportion of engineers, design engineers, technicians and production managers.

The British group stand, organised by the Gauge and Toolmakers Manufacturers' Association and the BOTB, comprised 15 companies and a stand devoted to the services of the British Calibration Service. The design of the stands drew favourable comment from exhibitors and visitors alike. Indeed, during much of the exhibition the British stands seemed to attract more attention than their neighbours and rivals, the Japanese.

This is the fourth time that there has been a British group stand at this exhibition and according to most firms it was the most successful. One firm booked orders from their stand for £70,000. Nearly all of the United Kingdom exhibitors will be back in 1975 to repeat their success.

Large British contingent at Cologne house-ware exhibition

From R. Tempest, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Bonn: Britain had the largest representation at the Cologne International Houseware and Domestic Appliance Fair. It was visited by 38,100 trade visitors, 10,000 of them from abroad (an increase of 12 per cent) from 67 countries.

Of the 1,369 firms who had their products on show, either on a direct exhibit or on the stands of their representatives, over 90 came from Britain—almost the largest representation from the UK so far at any fair in Cologne. Eighty-two British firms participated in the Joint Ventures sponsored by six trade associations and the BOTB. Exhibits of British products were to be seen in nearly all the 13 halls used for the exhibition.

British giftware manufacturers made their usual impressive display in Hall 1 with two Joint Ventures—that of the British Artmetal Manufacturers Export Group and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. Members of the former, all established exhibitors and exporters with long experience of Cologne, reported lively interest from buyers, some with good orders booked, and others with first-class inquiries. COSIRA members were, on the other hand, mostly new to Cologne and to export, and those who were able to make agency arrangements were delighted with their attendance.

Exhibiting once again on their elegant Georgian stands, six members of the United Kingdom Cutlery and Silverware Manufacturers Association, with one exception, complained of lack of visitors, and little business was done. They know that they have a difficult market, with strong competition from a home-based German industry, which also complained of the toughness of competition especially in their export markets.

The massive Hardware Manufacturers Association turnout, with 40 exhibitors spread over three halls, and offering an almost complete range of products manufactured by the trade, reported, as one would expect, widely varying results. However, newcomers to Cologne were particularly pleased with the interest shown by potential overseas buyers.

Members of AMDEA, the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances reported an excellent exhibition, had busy stands throughout the three days, and went home with many inquiries and some good orders. As a spokesman for the Association stated, much more space will be needed next year.

Ably supporting the Electrical Appliance Manufacturers were the component manufacturer members of the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre, who were exhibiting a wide range of appliance components—heating elements, gas burners, thermostats, name-plates, etc.

Top designers in Fashion Week show

LONDON's top fashion designers are taking part in a gala presentation during London Fashion Week sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The presentation, at The Royal College of Art on April 6, will be the highlight of the London Fashion Week which opens at Earls Court the same day.

Designers showing their products include John Bates, Ossie Clark, Gina Fratini, Tim Gardner, Bill Gibb, Jean Muir, Alice Pollock, Thea Porter, Mary Quant and Zandra Rhodes. Special arrangements are being made for overseas buyers to attend.

Private exhibitions in Budapest

Two British companies held successful three-day exhibitions during February at the Duna Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest. Black and Decker Ltd. showed an extensive range of power tools, household and garden equipment, and Dorothy Gray Ltd. presented a range of cosmetics and beauty products.

Both events were organized in co-operation with a Hungarian publicity agency, and both attracted considerable interest. Black and Decker arranged demonstrations of their equipment and introduced a number of items which will be available for the first time in Hungary. Dorothy Gray products were modelled at the opening reception and show. Training courses were given as part of the subsequent promotional activity. Representatives of both companies expressed themselves satisfied with the response to the promotions, both of which were visited by Deputy Ministers of Internal Trade.

Promotions of this type offer an opportunity for manufacturers of consumer goods to meet and discuss their products with buying organisations, government departments, store managers, etc. Information about the staging of private shows in Hungary is available from the Commercial Section of the British Embassy, Budapest or from the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI (Tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 7213 or 7184).

EXPORT BUSINESS

£1m Indonesian contract supplied on time

Meeting the strict schedule of a £1 million Indonesian electricity-distribution contract, MV *Marag Trader* left Rochester last week with equipment supplied to contractors Clough Smith Ltd., by their 22 main suppliers.

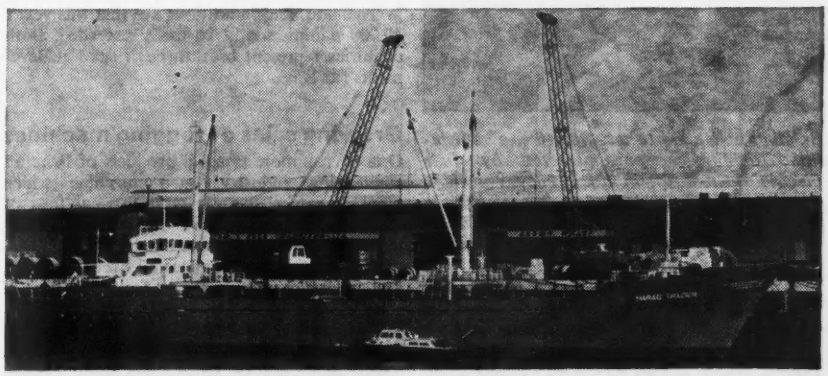
The contract, the largest in the company's history, is part of over £3 million being spent on improving Bali's electricity supplies under a £7 million British Government loan. A temporary power station and a permanent power station are being built, and the distribution contract covers the transmission of the power to 12 20kV sub-stations serving six new luxury hotels being built as part of a plan to boost the island's tourist trade. The equipment was all purpose-made following an exchange of letters in mid-September.

The scheme involves 40km of overhead power line on wood poles and 30km of underground cabling, together with the necessary switchgear and transformers at voltages of 70kV and 20kV.

Air freight for the transport of the equipment was ruled out on grounds of cost, so the *Marag Trader* was chosen for the trip because of its suitability for the destination, the port of Benoa, which is restricted to vessels of 90m length and 6m. draught. The boat is expected to arrive in April.

Pye TVT puts sound-in-sync into Eurovision

PYE TVT Ltd. has been awarded a contract valued at nearly £250,000 for the supply of sound-in-sync equipment to the European Broadcasting Union. The new facilities offered by the use of this equipment will extend to Oslo and Helsinki in the North and to Rabat, Athens and Tunis in the South.



The Marag Trader lying at Crown Wharf, Rochester, before setting sail for Bali last Wednesday with equipment for an Indonesian electricity distribution scheme supplied by Clough Smith Ltd.

UK agricultural exports jump by £100 million

UK EXPORTS of agricultural products—chemicals livestock, machinery and ancillaries—reached a record £515.9 million in 1972, an increase of £103.7 million, or 24 per cent, over 1971, reports the British Agricultural Export Council.

These figures exclude the earnings of contractors and of consultants and other services, estimated to be £75 million.

Three-quarters went outside the six original EEC countries, although they represented the greatest growth sector, exports increasing by 220 per cent for livestock, 250 per cent for meat, 42 per cent for agricultural machinery and tractors, and 50 per cent for chemicals. In money terms, 1972 export revenues from the EEC for these products alone increased by £50 million—more than doubling 1971 EEC sales.

Reckitt and Colman products for Japan

TWO JAPANESE industrial giants, Fuji-Kaden Co. Ltd., an electronics and electrical engineering company, and Ube Industries Ltd., a company manufacturing petrochemical and engineering products, have jointly formed a company called Richman UF Co. Ltd. to market a range of products similar to that of the Reckitt and Colman Industrial Division. Reckitts have concluded an agreement with them initially to supply products and machines manufactured in Britain.

Subsequently, a production unit will be established in Japan to make a selection of chemical products and machines under licence. Reckitts will provide comprehensive production and marketing know-how and will make available the necessary formulae, designs and drawings.

Belgium police are to test Spar-lite, a vehicle-fitted lighting system marketed by Dale Electric of Great Britain Ltd. of Filey, Yorkshire. Our picture shows a Range Rover with its mast fully extended on King George Dock, Hull, before leaving for Belgium. The secret of Spar-lite is a stainless-steel extendible mast that rises 10 ft. at the press of a button. The entire equipment is a by-product of America's Moon programme. After trials in Belgium, it is hoped that Spar-lite will win its first Common Market orders. British police are already using Spar-lite for accident units, mobile control centres and patrol cars.

Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mohammed Al Nahayan of the Abu Dhabi Government and Mr. G. T. Fuge of Prismo Universal Ltd. signing a contract for resurfacing the international airport at Abu Dhabi.

£500,000 Middle East contracts for Redland

REDLAND member Prismo Universal Ltd., has recently been awarded overseas contracts valued in excess of £500,000. The contracts, all for the Middle East, involve application of the company's Sprayplastic road-marking system and roads and airfields resurfacing with Slurry Seal.

All equipment for this work has been manufactured by Prismo and is being shipped from England together with specially formulated materials. Prismo's technicians are supervising all contracts, the largest of which is being carried out on behalf of the Abu Dhabi Government.

The contract for the International Airport at Abu Dhabi is expected to take approximately three months to complete. Following its first contract there in 1967, the company has been working regularly in the Middle East and to date has laid more than 150,000. sq. m. of Sprayplastic on roads and runways in Abu Dhabi alone.

New Eastern markets for Ross Broilers

NEW OVERSEAS markets—one in the near East, one in the Far East—have been announced by Ross Poultry Ltd for their Ross 1 Broiler.

From Tunisia a private company has taken delivery of a pilot order for 2,950 head of parent breeding stock. In Thailand a contract to franchise the Ross 1 has been signed with a company with animal feed and pig interests. Some 40,000 Ross 1 parents will be supplied this year and 80,000 in the second year. First chicks are already in Thailand, and indications are that this year's 40,000 minimum will be easily exceeded. Both countries represent breakthrough sales achievements for Ross.

Growing sales of fogging machines

ONE OF THE more unusual products of Britain's engineering industry is a machine which blankets extensive areas with thermal fogs of insecticide. The Tifa Division of Todd Combustion Ltd. is selling increasingly large numbers of the machines to countries all over the world, and exports currently account for 98 per cent of sales.

The latest orders received at the company's Swanley, Kent headquarters include calls for 32 machines from Iraq, seven from Saudi Arabia, 25 from Spain and a single machine from Greece.

The orders, worth over £75,000, were negotiated following sales visits to the Middle East, Central Europe and South East Asia including Australia and New Zealand, undertaken by Tifa sales manager Ron Sykes during 1972. Contracts for over 100 further machines are at present being negotiated from other countries.

Major exports increase for Yorkshire Newcomer

GERRARD INDUSTRIES LTD., the materials handling specialist which last December sold its prestige London offices to develop a new headquarters at Kilnhurst in south Yorkshire, has embarked on a major export plan aimed at doubling European sales within the next two years.

The programme is based on steel strapping and the tools and machines with which it may be applied in packaging and materials handling applications. Target is £250,000 sales by the end of 1974.

Redifon digital marine-radar simulator for Newfoundland

THE Newfoundland College of Fisheries has placed an order with the radar simulator division of Redifon Electronic Systems Ltd. for a digital marine-radar simulator. The order, worth over £50,000 is for Redifon's latest type 8012 system, which is being supplied to leading maritime training institutes and has also recently been ordered by the Royal Navy.

The College of Fisheries at St. Johns runs courses of from one to three weeks duration, dealing specifically with radar. When installed later this year, the simulator will be used in these courses to train merchant seamen and fishermen in collision-avoidance procedures and the use of radar as an aid to navigation. Additionally, it will be used for more general courses in navigation and seamanship, and for the three-year diploma course intended for future merchant marine and fishing vessel officers.

Candy-forming machines

ROSE Forgrove Ltd. has received a £135,000 order from Technopromimport of the USSR for candy forming and wrapping machines.

The company had a upswing in orders for packaging machinery in the last quarter of 1972 at a rate practically three times that of the preceding nine months. The company hopes that the Technopromimport order is a forerunner of further equipment for the expansion of the Russian confectionery industry.

First S. American order for Rubery Owen

THE FIRST South American order for Rubery Owen's Foundry Equipment Division for the installation of an Owen Hallsworth automatic moulding system has been placed by Fundicion Andina Del Peru SA, Lima, Peru. It is valued at £87,065.

Fifty per cent of the fabrications are to be manufactured in Peru to Rubery Owen design under the country's LAFTA (Home-made) Policy. Included in the plant to be supplied by Rubery Owen is an automatic moulding machine, sprue cutter, coring and closing conveyor, mould-closing and loading equipment, rotary casting conveyor, punch-out and self-discharge shake-out. A continuous sand mill, the GL 15 Maverex Junkerath, is being supplied by Maverex Ltd., a company with whom Rubery Owen have co-operated on many similar contracts.

The equipment is to be installed in a completely new foundry complex at Parque Industrial Pe Trujillo, 800 km north of Lima and is to be used for the production of whiteheart malleable pipe fittings. The plant will be commissioned by Rubery Owen engineers by the end of 1973.

Biggest order yet won by Hugh Smith (Glasgow) from Poland

AN ORDER for five shipyard machine tools worth more than £500,000 has been won by Hugh Smith (Glasgow) from Centromor, the Polish central-purchasing agency. It is the biggest order yet gained by the company from an area in which it has recently been particularly successful. The machines have been ordered for the expanding Baltic shipyard at Szczecin near the East German border.

This latest order is for a 14.4 m. 2000 ton shipyard roll press, a 3.6 m. by 45 mm. Hydrolevel plate-straightening machine, a 100 ton ring-frame press, a 13.7 m. edgeplane and a 3.6 m. by 9 mm. straightening roll.

Australian order for Moon Brothers

A FURTHER ORDER for silencer-making equipment has been placed with Moon Brothers Ltd. of Birkenhead by Lukey Mufflers Pty. Ltd., of Victoria, Australia.

The equipment to be supplied comprises a model ZF horizontal double-ended, hydraulically operated press-flanging machine and a model 2TZ automatic double-ended, stationary type, horizontal double-seaming machine.

Dhofar development work for Halcrows

SIR WILLIAM Halcrow and Partners, consulting engineers and architects, have been appointed to design and supervise the construction of a town centre with commercial offices, shops and municipal buildings, such as a post office and an information centre in Salalah, Oman. The contract includes government housing, educational facilities, a new hospital, an airport terminal and all relevant infrastructures such as roads, water supply and sewage disposal. Surveys are now being carried out in Salalah to enable a start to be made at an early date on buildings and essential new road work projects. The consultants have also been instructed to carry out a water-resources survey of the Province and to advise on the agricultural development of the area.

The work will be carried out in stages over the next five years and is budgeted to involve an expenditure of some £8 million.

Big vacuum order for Pennwalt

THREE DAYS of hard bargaining in Milan and Geneva won a contract worth over £70,000 for Camberley-based Pennwalt Ltd.

The order for 12 model 1722 Stokes mechanical vacuum-booster pump sets, complete with bypass system, filters and instrumentation, will be shipped to Sardinia to form part of a large freeze-drying complex.

These specially packed heat-exchanger pipes, 62 ft. long and weighing 26 tons, left Stansted Airport aboard a Transmeridian Air Cargo CL-44. The pipes were flown to Bombay where they will be forwarded to Madras for installation in the new SPIC ammonia plant being built there. Carryful Ltd. chartered the plane for Power Gas Ltd.

New air-traffic control centre for Karlsruhe

PLESSEY RADAR'S contribution to the Eurocontrol upper airspace centre at Karlsruhe, Germany—announced recently and valued at £1.25 million—covers the supply of the complete operator input system and over 140 console operating positions for the centre.

The input system, which has been developed by Plessey in conjunction with Eurocontrol and other Consortium members, consists of over 140 operator input devices which enable the controllers to access the computer complex and display data as required.

The contract with Plessey provides for extensive support to Eurocontrol on the system design, installation, commissioning and logistics over a period of nearly four years.

Permali know-how for Soviet Union

HIGH-VOLTAGE electrical insulation, known worldwide under the Permali trade name, is now to be made in the Soviet Union. The Permali Group has always specialised in wood laminates of the type to be made in Russia and sells these, and a wide range of other technical plastics, to many industries in all parts of the world.

Balzers' link with Accelerators Inc.

BALZER'S the international high-vacuum organisation whose British company, Balzers High Vacuum Ltd., is at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, announce the conclusion of an agreement with Accelerators Inc. of Austin, Texas, under the terms of which the two companies will work in close co-operation and the previous activities of Accelerators Europa are now transferred to Balzers. This includes advice, sales and service for ion-implantation equipment in Europe, Africa and the Near East.

Pirelli radial tyres for Russia's Lada car

RUSSIAN LADA saloon cars for sale in Finland, Sweden and Norway are to be fitted with British-made Pirelli Cinturato radial-ply tyres as original equipment.

Pirelli Ltd. has concluded negotiations to supply £60,000 worth of its radials for the Lada during 1973, with the likelihood of more business to come.

First consignment of 1,200 Cinturatos, which are needed to supplement the supply of Russian-made radials, left Pirelli's Burton factory last week.

Pirelli's tyre-export sales department, among whose biggest original equipment customers are Sweden's Volvo and Saab, concluded the deal to supply tyres for the Lada last week with Konela Oy, the Russian car-distribution organisation in Helsinki.

BAC wins Solar-array design contract

BRITISH Aircraft Corporation (electronic and space systems group), in order to meet the growing requirements for electrical power in satellites, has been awarded a contract by the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO) to consider the mechanical design of a 'hybrid' solar array. The design will combine the best features of existing folding and flexible satellite arrays in an attempt to produce sun-generated electronic power more efficiently during all stages of a satellite's mission.

As an example of the problem to be solved, during the launch of a satellite and when it is spinning rapidly, power can only come from its rigid solar arrays. When orbit has been achieved, however, larger and more elaborate arrays can be deployed which greatly increase the power available.

BAC will study a hybrid system combining a flexible array with a small area of rigid array, so as to investigate the best way of combining the latest developments in these fields. One such flexible array development is the 'fold-up' system developed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment—with which BAC will be co-operating.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Big Japanese buying mission in the UK

THE BRITISH Overseas Trade Board is host to a mission sponsored by the Japanese Government visiting Britain to study ways of stimulating Japanese imports. It is seeing a wide range of British industry during its 12-day tour, which ends on March 16.

The mission leader is Mr. T. Matsuo, vice-president of the Marubeni Corporation and director of the Japanese Machinery Importers Association. He is accompanied by 32 representatives of trading companies, importers, department stores, supermarket groups and official trading bodies. The mission was joined in London by 19 representatives of Japanese trading companies stationed in Europe.

The mission is divided into a number of groups to examine the potential of a wide range of British products—in particular medical equipment, anti-pollution equipment, machine tools, packaging machinery, electronics, textiles and consumer goods.

The programme includes visits to Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Cardiff and meetings with ICI, British Aircraft Corporation, Courtaulds, British Leyland, Carrington-Viyella, Tube Investments, British Oxygen, Pye of Cambridge and others. Mission members will also meet Chambers of Commerce, trade associations and other groups of British exporters throughout Britain.

The leaders of the mission are having discussions with the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Overseas Trade Board and the CBI, and they are also having meetings with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker. Several members of the mission are expected to stay in Britain after March 16 for individual meetings with British exporters.

Store promotion in Tokyo

SEIBU Department Store in Tokyo are preparing for their British Store promotion which is supported by the BOTB, and is due to take place in the autumn. They are sending several of their buyers to Britain during the next few weeks to buy for the promotion.

The buyers are particularly interested in purchasing hand-made items, pottery, folk-lore and typically regional goods in line with the general theme of the promotion which is 'Discover Britain'. The buyers' itinerary in Britain will include visits to Scotland and possibly Wales.

The names of the buyers and the dates of their visits are as follows:

Mr. M. Sakka, General import export division, February 23-March 23.
Mr. A. Handa, Children's wear, February 23-March 9.
Mr. G. Saito, High-quality consumer durables, giftware, leisure items, March 2-16.
Mr. M. Kato, Furniture, March 2-16.
Mr. Y. Ishii, Household goods, March 2-16.
Mr. K. Yasukawa, Foodstuffs, March 2-16.

Interested firms should send their offers to Seibu's London buying house: J. Raymond Wilson and Co. Ltd., 75-77 Margaret Street, London, W.1. (Tel: 01-637 4595).

Access to Denmark

MR. K. M. Reader, export sales manager of Access Equipment Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts., has just returned from a successful selling/lecture trip to Denmark.

He lectured to the sales manager and eight sales reps from their agents in Denmark, Larsen and Nathansens in Copenhagen.

ABMEX to host Polish delegation

A SIX-MAN delegation representing the Polish Ministry for Energy has been invited to Britain in April to make a two-week study tour of coal and metalliferous mining and processing.

This inward mission is being sponsored by ABMEX (the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters), and the visiting party is expected to include one or two coal mine directors, a representative from a coal mining contractor enterprise, a mining-machinery expert and two specialists in ore mining.

Specialist European export department established by Dunlop

A SPECIAL European department within the export department of Dunlop's Industrial Hose Division has been established at their headquarters, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Set up to take advantage of the increased opportunities in Europe, members of the new unit are already involved in concentrated sales tours. The department manager, Mr. David Marr, is at present in Norway and Denmark, whilst Mr. Melvyn Langton, a technical representative, left on March 5 for Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen and Helsinki.

In mid-February, Mr. David Baty, a representative, left for the Far East on an eight-week mission, travelling via Bombay, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Djakarta, Manila and Bangkok, returning to England via Amsterdam, but making intensive tours in Malaysia and the Philippines.

Middle East visit

LEAVING shortly for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where Conder (Southern) Ltd. will be exhibiting at the coming Building Exhibition, are Mr. Gerard Kiley, managing director, and Mr. Jack Bayley, export sales director.

They leave in mid-March and will take the opportunity of visiting Agents and meeting businessmen in Tripoli Benghazi, Beirut, and Baghdad en route, arriving in Jeddah on March 26 and staying until the Exhibition closes.

Valor directors in export drive

Two directors of Valor Heating Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham, have gone overseas in bids to increase further the firm's export sales.

Mr. Bob Ing, Valor Heating's managing director, left at the end of February for a two-week stay in South Africa. Mr. Maurice Clayton, the firm's export director, is in Japan, Valor's major overseas market for heaters.

While in South Africa, Mr. Ing will visit Autovend which assembles and sells heaters and stoves under the Valor brand name from components made in the Valor factories in Britain.

In Japan, Mr. Clayton is assessing next season's market for heaters—including Valor's earthquake-proof model.

Eastern European visit

MR. Martin Wood, chairman of Oxford Instruments, has returned from an extensive tour of laboratories in Eastern Europe, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania.

The visit was designed to boost the company's growing exports to this market sector and involved lectures in several universities and branches of the Academies of Science, together with detailed discussions on their special research equipment needs.

Preformed visit Europe, Africa

MANAGING director of Preformed Line Products Ltd., Mr. J. N. Roberts, is on a four-week tour of Morocco, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Export sales manager Mr. Mike Mouncey has recently been in Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Belgium.

The company recorded substantial export business last year, including completion of its largest contract ever—for 60,000 Armour rods and 43,000 Big Grip dead-ends as part of the Argentinian El Chocon project.

GTMA mission to Germany

FIFTEEN member-firms of the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association are to take part in a week-long selling mission to Southern Germany lead by the Association's President, Mr. A. Norman Harley.

The mission, part of the South German Trade Drive, will be based on Stuttgart and starts on March 25.

The members will be offering a wide range of metrology equipment, jigs, fixtures, press tools, moulds and dies, engineer's tools, hand tools and special purpose machines.

Members of an inward mission of French carpet-buyers, visiting the UK as guests of the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Carpets Export Promotion Council, with (centre, left to right) Mr. S. F. Townsend, chairman, British Carpets Export Promotion Council, Miss Robin Barber, interpreter, and Mr. V. F. Kimber, director, General Export Services Branch, DTI.

600 YEARS OF ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE: I

Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee meets in London

This year sees the 600th Anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance between Portugal and England in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 16, 1373 between John of Gaunt and Ferdinand I of Portugal.

The Anniversary is to be celebrated in both countries throughout the year by a series of commemorative events. In a year in which attention is already being closely focussed on new economic ventures, it was fitting that the first of these events in London should have been the meeting of the Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee which took place on February 15 and 16.

This Committee was established as recently as last year under Ministerial leadership 'to review periodically aspects of the industrial and technological development of Portugal to which British industry and technology may be able to contribute.' An inaugral meeting was held in Lisbon in April 1972. This was largely exploratory, and set the pattern within which the future activities of the Committee might develop.

Practical measures of co-operation were therefore first considered at the London meeting at which also the priorities were established to carry them through. The discussions were both useful and illuminating, and opened up many areas for further examination with a view to collaboration in the industrial field.

The Portuguese Delegation, led by the Portuguese Secretary of State for Industry, Dr. Hermes dos Santos, gave a detailed exposition of their plans for expanding their industrial base, and in particular encouraging the development of small and medium size industry. These plans included the setting up of an Industrial Development Fund, the provision and operation of Industrial Estates, and the establishment of Technical Centres for particular industries. To these will be allied the granting of fiscal and financial incentives. The basic provision for these measures it was explained, already exist in the Industrial Development Law, published on May 27, 1972; the measures themselves will be implemented individually by means of Decrees made under the Law.

Pilot industrial estate

As a first step, it is intended that a pilot industrial estate should be set up in the north of the country at Braga-Guimaraes where there is already some light industry and an adequate labour force. United Kingdom experience in the establishment and operation of industrial estates will clearly be of great value to the Portuguese in their new undertaking, and contacts are to be maintained between the appropriate bodies, with the possibility of visits by Portuguese experts to industrial estates in this country later in the year. It is hoped that it will also be possible to promote links with industry in this country which might be interested in taking part in the expected diversification of local industry.

The Portuguese Secretary of State for Industry, Dr. Hermes dos Santos (right), is greeted by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. Dr. dos Santos led the Portuguese delegation for the first meeting in Britain of the Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee.

The Portuguese Delegation also expressed their recognition of the need to promote greater awareness in Portugal of the benefits of modern technological methods to developing industry. The Portuguese Institute for Industrial Research has already embarked upon a programme for education of industry in Portugal, including the holding of seminars in Lisbon, in which the Department of Trade and Industry have assisted by the provision of speakers. Study visits to the United Kingdom have also been arranged. These initiatives have now been formalised in the provision made for the establishment of Technical Centres for Industry under the Industrial Development Law.

First priority is being given to ceramics, wood using industries and metal industries. The running of these Centres is expected to provide the necessary experience for their extension and adaptation to other industries later. While the emphasis for the moment is being laid on training in techniques both of production and management, there is little doubt that these activities should offer opportunities in the future for the exchange of manufacturing know-how and possible joint ventures in the manufacturing field. As examples of other

(continued on next page)

industries where United Kingdom collaboration would be particularly welcome, the Portuguese Delegation cited machine tools, pleasure boat construction and various types of machinery manufacture. As their plans develop the Portuguese will follow up these various possibiities in approaches to the DTI and sections of British industry over the coming year.

British industry's great interest

Lord Limerick, leading the British Delegation, stressed the great interest shown by British industry not only in the field of private enterprise but also in public sector expansion in Portugal. Of particular and current importance in this connection is the multi-purpose Sines project already being developed some 100 miles south of Lisbon (about which notices were published in the DTI Export Intelligence Service on 8 and 29 December 1972.) This complex will include deep water oil and bulk carrier terminals, an oil refinery and a petro-chemical project. The deep-water berth is expected to be ready to take 500,000 ton tankers by mid-1976. A new town is also to be built, and the Portuguese authorities hope to attract foreign investment into the industrial zone so created by providing special fiscal incentives. This imaginative project is necessarily long term; as it progresses, however, opportunities are bound to emerge for participation by British industry.

Sines is a clear-cut example of the way in which the Portuguese Government are approaching the industrialisation of their country, and reducing their economic reliance on agricultural production and, more recently, tourism (although the latter still offers openings for British collaboration). But there are other projects in preparation which could offer rewards for British industry, not least of which are the expansions planned for the National Steelworks (Siderurgia Nacional) both at Seixal and Oporto, and the fourth stage of the petrochemical complex at Estarreja which is expected to be announced this year. These, together with other projects for the longer term, are intended to help Portugal to take her place industrially alongside her more developed Western European neighbours.

Much of what is already projected will be given expression in the Fourth Development Plan, due to come into operation on January 1, 1974. The Plan is now in its final drafting stages, and will shortly be published. It will cover the period 1974 to 1979, and will set out the broad framework within which development will take place. Particular attention will be paid during this period to the correction of imbalance in regional development and to the promotion of welfare and social progress. In the industrial sector, emphasis will be on the diversification of industry, and the need to move in due course from light industry into the heavier field.

The next few years are thus likely to be among the most important since Portugal embarked upon her Development Plans. There will be opportunities in plenty for British experience to be put at the disposal of Portuguese industries. As Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, who presided at the final session pointed out, the real test will be the extent to which British industry can be seen in the long run to be taking an active part in Portugal's industrial expansion. Competitors for a share in Portugal's developing market will not be lacking. British firms will need to get in early, whether in collaboration in the private sector or in bidding for public sector contracts. The Industrial Co-operation Committee exists to further a two-way exchange of ideas and experience. But it will be for industry on both sides to ensure that co-operation is mutual and fruitful.

The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Sung Chih-kuang (second from right), visited an exhibition of oriental carpets last week at the London premises of Kayam Carpets Ltd. On the left is the firm's chairman, Mr. Joseph Nehorai, and next to him Mr. H. A. A. Whilo, of the Sino-British Trade Council. The firm, which participates in exhibitions on the Continent and in America, secures over 40 per cent of its business in export markets. London is a leading international centre in the oriental carpet trade.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 22.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	*n*-Pentan-2-ol	2-Pentanol or Pentan-2-ol	December 31, 1973	14246
29.25	2-Iodobenzanilide	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14081

Correspondence for the International Patent Institute

THE International Patent Institute has discontinued the use of its PO Box number 5021. All correspondence should now be forwarded to the following address: Institut International des Brevets, Patentlaan 2, Rijswijk (ZH), Netherlands.

Changes in the organisation of the Romanian Foreign Trade Enterprise Prodexport

FOLLOWING a Decision of the Romanian Council of Ministers dated December 29, 1972, the Romanian Foreign Trade Enterprise, Prodexport, which has hitherto been responsible for the majority of agricultural imports and exports, has been reorganised so that the following Industrial Centrals or their equivalents are authorised to carry out foreign trade operations as from January 1, 1973 under the following names:

Name	Ind. Central or equivalent	Products handled
1. Lactoexport	Industrial Central for Dairy Products	Dairy products
2. Zaromex	Central for Organisation and Processing of Sugar Beet	Sugar, sugar products, molasses
3. Vegetaloil	Oil Trust	Edible and technical vegetable oil, fatty acids, corn and wheat germs
4. Detex	'Danube Delta' Central	Fish, canned fish, fish products, fishing tools for industrial purposes and tools for reeds
5. Romtabac	Tobacco Growing and Processing Central	Tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette filters and material for filters
6. Apiex	The Bee Keepers' Association	Bee keeping products from co-operatives, state farms and individuals
7. Avicolaexport	Chicken Breeding Trust	Eggs, paste and powder egg and other industrial derivates, chicken meat, live chicken, breeding stock

The Foreign Trade Enterprise Prodexport will continue to handle the foreign trade operations for the following products (by groups): export and import of live animals, meat and animal products, canned meat and meat products, game.

The new organisations will continue to operate for the time being from the existing Prodexport address at Gabriel Peri 5-9, Bucharest but are expected to move in due course into their parent Centrals, whose addresses appear on pages 23 and 24 of the DTI's list of 'Industrial Centrals and Units with the Status of a Central'. Copies of this list are available from Importers' Lists Section, GESB (Tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 245).

Nigeria: entry permits

BUSINESSMEN visiting Nigeria should make sure that they have a valid Entry Permit endorsed in their passports before leaving Britain. If the visit is for normal business purposes—such as to call on local agents, have discussions with associates, or make inquiries about the local market—the Nigerian High Commission in London can issue an entry certificate for a visit of up to three months duration without reference back to Lagos.

Business visits involving employment or a working attachment, such as to install or commission machinery, introduce new procedures etc, have to be referred to Lagos by the Nigerian High Commission in London and this takes time—usually a month or six weeks.

When employment is involved, its nature and purpose should be clearly stated. The applicant's local agents in Nigeria should also be asked to write to the Chief Federal Immigration Officer in Lagos giving full supporting details, particularly if there is urgency, e.g. for an engineer to deal with a breakdown.

The British High Commission in Lagos advises businessmen with passports bearing statements such as 'Visa applied for' not to travel to Nigeria until they have a valid Entry Permit. **CRE ext. 3064**

United Arab Emirates: insured letters and parcels

FROM April 2 the Post Office will accept insured letters and parcels for transmission by both surface and air to Ajman, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain. The limit of insured value will be £255. The Post Office already accepts insured letters and parcels for Abu Dhabi and Dubai, with the same limit of insured value.

CRE ext. 2221

Hungary and India

A HUNGARIAN-INDIAN trade protocol for 1973 embodying lists of export and import quotas was signed in Budapest on January 5, 1973. Hungary is expected to expand exports primarily of instruments, telecommunications equipment, steel goods and chemicals in return for increased supplies of Indian fodder, raw materials and consumer goods. The development of bilateral co-operation in the aluminium, telecommunications and pharmaceutical industry is also under discussion. In 1972, trade between the two countries is said to have risen by as much as 27 per cent.

EDB ext. 466/467/288

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Albania and Greece

IT has been reported in the Greek press recently that a new trade agreement between Greece and Albania, valid for three years, was signed at Government level in Tirana on October 30, 1972. During 1973 the main Albanian imports from Greece will be, metalware, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, tyres and tubes, paints, varnishes, general yarns and fabrics, cotton, rope, string, and olives. Main Albanian exports to Greece in 1973 will be crude oil, asphalt, bitumen, copper blisters, copper wire and miscellaneous copper products, paints, varnishes, wooden articles, frozen and canned oysters, clams etc., and sleep and goat skins. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

British components for Swedish nuclear power stations

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £800,000 loan, at the special export interest rate of 6 per cent, made to A.B. Asea-Atom of Sweden under a financial agreement with Hambros Bank Ltd. The loan will be used to set up a line of credit to finance the supply by UK manufacturers of components for inclusion in two new nuclear power stations which Asea-Atom are building in Sweden.

Asea-Atom is expected to place contracts, each with a value of at least £100,000, within the next 18 months. The exporters concerned will receive 80 per cent finance from the loan to enable them to receive payment on shipment and, where required, finance during the manufacturing period.

Asea-Atom, jointly owned by the Asea company and the Swedish Government, has built a number of nuclear power plants in Sweden. The equipment to be financed from the loan will be used in two new plants: Barsebeck 2 in the South and Forsmark 1 in Central Sweden. Barsebeck, due to begin operating at full power in 1977, will have a thermal power of 1,700 MWth; Forsmark will begin operating at full power in 1978 and will have a thermal power of 2,700 MWth.

Hambros negotiated the loan on behalf of the National Westminster Bank and Barclays Bank International Ltd. Repayment will be over five years beginning in July 1976.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Algeria, Curaçao and Aruba, India, Madagascar (the Malagasy Republic) and Peru have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

IMPORTS OF POTATOES—MINIMUM PRICE PROCEDURE: The French *Journal Officiel* of February 16 announced that potatoes (tariff no. 07.01 AIII b) imported from member countries of the EEC and Greece may be admitted under the minimum price procedure for the first six months of 1973.

Tariff	Product	Reference product	Minimum price per 100 kg (in France)	Period of application
Prices recorded at national market of Rungis (Paris market) (in sacks of 50 kg)				
07.01 A III b	Potatoes other than early or seed potatoes and not imported for the manufacture of starch	Bintje minimum riddle 35 mm	0.31	from February 16
			0.32	March
			0.33	April
			0.33	May
			0.33	June

These imports are subject to the regulations governing minimum price procedure as laid down in a general notice to importers dated July 29, 1962 and subsequently amended. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House.

EDB ext. 423/408/482

Spain

OPENING OF GLOBAL QUOTAS: The Spanish global quotas for 1973 were published in *Trade and Industry* of February 15 (page 318). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas. Applications against quotas 3, 4 and 5 should be presented not later than 20 working days as from February 20; against quota 6 until October 30 and for quota 7 until December 31.

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Description	Value of licence for which applications are invited (Pesetas)
3	20.03 20.04 20.05 20.06 20.07.B	Fruit preserves	51,536,320
4	19.04 21.07.B 21.07.D	Miscellaneous food products	10,468,315
5	21.05	Soups and soup preparations	19,326,120
6	22.03	Beer	23,766,215
7	23.01.B	Fish meal	308,251,614

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED: The Spanish *State Gazette* of February 9 announced a duty-free quota for 4,000 metric tons of cotton, not carded or combed, fibre length 33-35 mm (tariff heading 55.01) valid until October 31, 1973. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

HOME COMPENSATION TAX: The Spanish *State Gazette* of February 9 announced a temporary concessional rate of Home Compensation Tax levy for three months from February 23, on the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Home Compensation Tax levy
03.02.A	Cod fish	1.5%
07.01.A.2	Potatoes for consumption	1.5%
07.01.C	Onions	1.5%
07.05.B.1	Chickpeas	1.5%
07.05.B.2	Beans	1.5%
07.05.B.3	Lentils	1.5%
09.01.A	Coffee, not roasted	4.8%
18.01.A	Cocoa beans, raw	1.5%
26.01	Metallic ores and concentrates and roasted pyrites:	
26.01.A.2	Other iron ores	1.5%
27.01.A	Coal (suitable for coking, imported by iron and steel manufacturers for use in their coking plants)	1.5%
31.02.A	Natural sodium nitrate, containing not more than 16.3% of nitrogen	1.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—IRON OR STEEL COILS FOR RE-ROLLING; SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of February 9 published the following modifications to the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff no.		Description	Import duty
*73.08		Iron or steel coils for re-rolling:	
	A	Of a thickness of 4.75 mm or over	13% plus 700 pesetas per metric ton
	B	Of a thickness not exceeding 4.75 mm down to 2 mm	13% plus 700 pesetas per metric ton
	C	Of a thickness less than 2 mm	13% plus 700 pesetas per metric ton
73.13		Sheets of iron or steel hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
	D	Other	
	D.2	Simply laminated or finished by cold process, with a thickness of:	
	a	Over 3 mm	15% plus 1,250 pesetas per metric ton
	b	Between 2 and 3 mm	15% plus 1,250 pesetas per metric ton
	c	Less than 2 mm down to 0.5 mm	15% plus 1,250 pesetas per metric ton
	d	Less than 0.5 mm	15% plus 1,250 pesetas per metric ton

* Tariff heading 73.08 will now have the following note: 'The specific duty fixed for this heading will only be applicable to coils less than 10.5 mm in thickness.'

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Malta

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Malta *Government Gazette* of February 16 published an Act which exempts potatoes from import duty. The Act also amends the rate of import duty on tariff headings 73.10 (A) and 73.27: details are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	General per cent	Common-wealth per cent	European Economic Community From April 1, 1971 per cent	From April 1, 1973 per cent	From April 1, 1975 per cent
73.10	(A) Building bars and rods of a size from 6 mm to 26 mm in diameter (both included)	25	25	25	25	25
73.27	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing, fabric and similar materials, of iron or steel wire:					
	(A) Steel fabric (wire mesh) for the re-inforcement of concrete	17	3	14.4	12.7	3
	(B) Other	27	13	22.9	20.2	13
	Note to (B): For agricultural use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture, or for industrial production	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Lebanon

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: The Lebanese Minister of National Economy has issued two decisions, which appeared in the *Official Gazette* No. 5 of January 15, removing the following goods from the import licensing system:

Ladies' ready-made clothing.

Footwear of all types, travel goods, handbags, wallets, bags and sacks. **EDB ext. 420/475**

United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)

INVOICES: The Director of Customs in Abu Dhabi has circularised all merchants and importers that they should 'present invoices in accordance with the following conditions:

Original invoice to be presented.

Invoice to include price per unit and the general total.

Number of pieces to be mentioned.

Invoices to mention the type of goods and type of package, be it a box, carton, bale, or something other than these.

Weights to be printed on the invoices.

Invoice to mention marks and numbers.

General information necessary to allow recognition of the goods.'

Goods whose invoices do not conform with these conditions will not be cleared through Customs. **EDB ext. 420/475**

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Iran

IMPORTS OF FRUITS: The Iranian Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has issued instructions in connection with the registration of orders for the import of oranges, tangerines and apples. The following conditions must be observed:

The imported fruits should be supported by a Plant Health Certificate from the country of origin evidencing that they are free from plant diseases and pests.

The health certificate from the country of origin should indicate that the fruits have not been affected by the following pests:

Ceratitis capitata
Metatetranichus ulmi
Aspidiotus perniciosus
Aspidiotus destructor
Aonidiella aurantii
Pseudococcus sp.

Fruits shall arrive at Tehran, Khorramshahr, Bazargan, Mirjaveh, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Bushire, Taybad and Ghasr Shirin Customs and released after they have been examined by experts and proved to be free from pests. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Somali Democratic Republic

IMPORT CONTROL OF DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND FITTINGS: The British Embassy in Mogadishu states that import of domestic electrical appliances and fittings was taken over on February 11 by the National Electricity Agency (ENEE). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 583, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 2, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on:

Rotary shaft seals (84.65 and 40.14)

Electric generators and electric welding machines of 35-85 volts and 100-300 amps (85.01.10.90 and 85.11.10)

Locking type petrol tank caps for filler pipes up to 47 mm diameter, generators of outside diameter not exceeding 115 mm. and parts thereof (excluding armatures), terminal, (85.10.05). hub caps, wheel discs trim rims and other wheel embellishers

Lamps other than headlamps for motor vehicles (85.09.90).

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to CRE.
CRE ext. 2274

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were notified in the *Government Gazette* of February 16, 1973:

Tariff no.	Import duty changes
32.07.22	The duty on pigments with a basis of zinc chromate is amended from 25% to 25% or 5,000c per 100 kg less 90% of the fob price
38.17	Specific provision is made for fire-extinguishing preparations in powder form and also for such preparations in liquid form, containing protein, at rates of duty of 15% and 25%, respectively
62.02	The duty on towels (excluding those containing cotton or flax, of a width exceeding 20 cm but not exceeding 30 cm and of a length exceeding 5 m) and face cloths is amended from various rates of duty to 30% or 28,500c per 100 kg less 80% of the fob price
74.04/ 74.05	The duty is amended to 15% on wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper BN 74.04 and on copper foil74.06.
83.09	Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20% or 20c per 1,000, is made for bifurcated rivets
84.63.45	The duty on gear-boxes and other transmission parts, identifiable for use solely or principally with road rollers, is reduced from 20% to free

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

The United Africa Company Limited

Changed its name on 1st March 1973 to:

UAC International Limited

and, at the same time, its principal operating associated companies in the United Kingdom will become Divisions of UAC International Limited.
This move reflects the broadening of the Company's geographical interests but does not indicate any lessening of its extensive interests in Tropical Africa.

The associated companies concerned and the names of the new Divisions of UAC International Limited are as follows:

Old Name	New Name
Unamec Limited	**Unamec Division**
Unacil Limited	**Unacil Division**
United Africa Company (Timber) Limited	**UAC Timber Division**
United Africa Motors Limited	**UAC Motors Division**
United Africa Chemists Limited	**UAC Medical Division**
G.B. Ollivant Limited	**G B Ollivant Division**
Brewery Holdings & Services Limited	**Brewery Holdings & Services Division**

No Overseas Associated Companies are affected

UAC International

PO Box 1, UAC House, Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UG
Telephone: 01-928 2070 Telegrams: Uacentre London SE1 Telex: 919021

Uganda

TEMPORARY BAN ON IMPORTS: At a meeting of the Ugandan President and the Cabinet on February 22 it was decided to impose a temporary import ban on the following articles:

Radios, radiograms, gramophones and tape recorders, passenger cars, matches, domestic refrigerators, enamelware, electric and non-electric kettles, pressure cooking utensils, sufuria and karai (cooking pots and wash basins), travelling blankets and rugs, shirts and nylon socks, suiting material, fibre suitcases, bicycle tyres and tubes of ordinary sizes, cosmetics, wigs, beers, paper bags used by retailers, toilet paper, metal and wooden furniture, floor and roofing tiles, pvc cloth, fishing nets, tea, sweets and biscuits, ice cream, cigarettes, car batteries, nails, sun glasses, car radios, umbrellas, suitcases, hand and travelling bags, paints and varnishes, iron and galvanized sheets, exercise books, account books, plastic sheeting and tubings, paper handkerchiefs, steel basins, iron bars, juices, jams, jellies, etc., metal and aluminium doors and windows, hospital furniture, currugated cardboards, ceramic cups, saucers and plates, asbestos piping and tubing, cables of 240-250 volts.

Further information will be published as soon as possible.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Ghana

VEHICLE PURCHASE TAX: The Vehicle Purchase Tax Decree 1973, published in the *Ghana Gazette* of February 2, repeals the Purchase Tax Act 1961 (Act 67) and all subsequent amendments. The schedule is also amended as follows:

SCHEDULE

Item	Tariff no.	Vehicle	Rate of vehicle purchase tax
1	87.02.C 87.03.F	1 Cars other than commercial vehicles:	
		a Where the value does not exceed C1,400.00	10%
		b Where the value exceeds C1,400.00 but does not exceed C2,000.00	15%
		c Where the value exceeds C2,000.00 but does not exceed C2,750.00	20%
		d Where the value exceeds C2,750.00 but does not exceed C3,550.00	40%
		e Where the value exceeds C3,550.00 but does not exceed C4,700.00	65%
		f Where the value exceeds C4,700.00 but does not exceed C5,900.00	95%
		g Where the value exceeds C5,900.00 but does not exceed C7,850.00	150%
		h Where the value exceeds C7,850.00	200%
		2 Commercial vehicles imported and fully assembled outside Ghana or commercial vehicles assembled in Ghana, other than commercial vehicles of the description specified in paragraph 3 below:	
		a Where the value does not exceed C3,100.00	10%
		b Where the value exceeds C3,100.00 but does not exceed C5,900.00	15%
		c Where the value exceeds C5,900.00 but does not exceed C9,800.00	33⅓%
		3 Commercial vehicles substantially assembled in Ghana:	
		a Where the value does not exceed C5,900.00	5%
		b Where the value exceeds C5,900.00 but does not exceed C9,800.00	10%
		c Where the value exceeds C9,800.00	20%
2	87.09	Motor cycles, motor cycle side cars, scooters and other similar vehicles whether imported assembled or unassembled	12½%

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

Mauritius

TARIFF QUOTA FOR PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH: General Notice 136 published in the *Mauritius Gazette* announces that during 1973 all prepared or preserved fish imported into Mauritius within a tariff quota of 1,500,000 kilos will be subject to the following rates of duty under tariff heading 16.04.90 in lieu of those at present quoted:

	Customs duty	
Fiscal duty	General	Preferential
Nil	20 per cent	10 per cent

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Singapore

LABELLING OF FLAMMABLE PAINTS AND SOLVENTS: Singapore I & E Notice 1/73 dated January 30, 1973 states that paints and solvents under the following codes and having flash points below 150°F (65.5°C) and retailed in cans of 5 litres or more should have warning labels on the cans of the pattern approved by the Ministry of Labour. Samples of the label can be obtained direct from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour, Singapore.

Code	Description
533 326	Pigments and colouring materials in oil or other media not elsewhere specified or included, except artists' colours
533 327	Ships' bottom composition and anti-fouling paints
533 329	Paints and enamels not elsewhere specified or included in this group
599 950	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes, paints and similar products, not elsewhere specified or included

Importers are requested to arrange with suppliers to have such labels fixed. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

DOCUMENTATION—TOY WALKIE-TALKIES AND GUNS, RUBBER: Singapore I & E Notice 1/73 dated January 30, 1973 states that:

> Inward declarations for toy walkie-talkies are to be endorsed by the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore (Licensing Section, 1 Anson Road—Tel. 910388) before submission to the Imports and Exports Office, Singapore.
>
> Where necessary, inward declaration for toys should include the following statement:
>
> > 'No toy guns or toy walkie-talkies are included in this consignment.'
>
> Traders are requested to attach an additional copy of inward/outward/transhipment declaration forms for the import, export and transhipment of rubber. **EDB ext 468/469/401**

IMPORT QUOTAS—WHEAT FLOUR, STEEL BARS: Singapore Import and Export Notice 19/72 dated December 20, 1972 states that import quotas for the following goods will be continued at the present levels for the period January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973 and that licences will be issued for half the annual quotas.

Goods	Quota level
Wheat flour	1% of 1962 imports
Mild steel flat bars	
4.5 mm × 15 mm 4.5 mm × 18 mm	1% of 1965 imports
Other sizes	Special licensing
Mild steel round bars	
6 mm to 38 mm	1% of 1964 imports
Other sizes	Special licensing
High tensile deformed bars	
10 mm to 32 mm	1% of 1964 imports
Other sizes	Special licensing

EDB ext. 401/468/469

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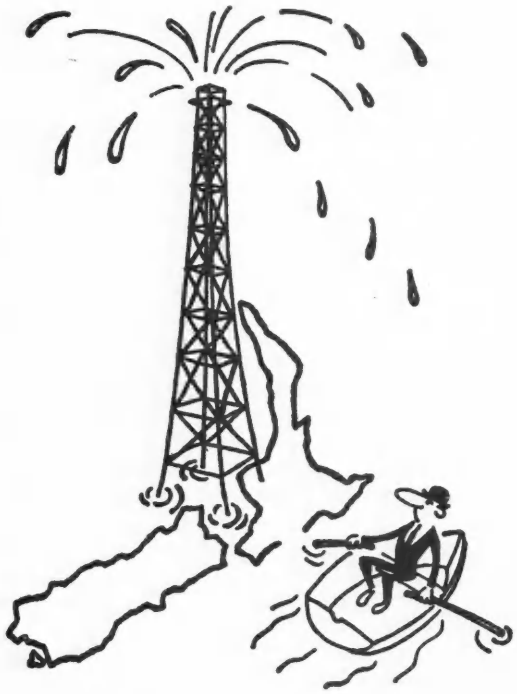

The National Bank
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

London address: 8 Moorgate, EC2R 6DB
Telephone: 01-606 8311

For up-to-date and authoritative information on developments, markets and investment opportunities, send for our latest "Review of the Economic Situation in New Zealand" and our guide "Investing in New Zealand"

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—BOTTLES, JARS, CASKS, DRUMS, ETC.—Additions to References: The Minister of Customs has added the following goods to the Board's terms of reference for the inquiry affecting bottles, jars, casks, drums, stoppers, etc. for which a public hearing has been scheduled for Monday, April 9, 1973 (see Schedule D, *Trade and Industry*, January 18, 1973, page 111).

Number	Description	Rates of duty		
		BP	MFN	GEN
ex 78.06.000	Collapsible tubular containers of lead alloys	25% Can 35%	50%	60%
ex 78.06.000	Collapsible tubular containers of tin-lead alloys	25% Can 35%	50%	60%
ex 80.06.000	Collapsible tubular containers of tin alloys	25% Can 35%	50%	60%

Parties wishing to make submissions in respect of these goods are advised that they will be included in the public hearing set down for Monday, April 9, 1973 and representations should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Monday, March 19, 1973. Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

CANCELLATION OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY—RADIOS (tariff item 85.15.101): The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board inquiry set down for Monday, March 19, 1973, into the nature and degree of protection necessary to protect the New Zealand industry manufacturing radios has been deferred.

Details of this inquiry were given in *Trade and Industry*, November 30. 1972, pages 439-40. Ref. CRE 1176/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—CERTAIN CHEMICALS USED AS FUNGICIDES, ETC.: Following receipt by the New Zealand Minister of Customs of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority on the subject of protection for the New Zealand industry producing MCPB and 2,4-DB weedkillers, the Minister notified the Board, in a letter dated March 22, 1972, that the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Authority that a temporary protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* be imposed in respect of imports from all sources on the compounds of tariff item 29.16.099, and for the fully formulated products of tariff item 38.11.039, that the 'C' allocation relating to item code 38.120 of the Import Licensing Schedule be continued and administered on the basis of a policy that licences should not be issued for these weedkillers unless imports are proved to be absolutely necessary. To give effect to the Authority's duty recommendations MCPB and 2,4-DB (in compound form) were separately provided for in tariff item 29.16.031 and the temporary additional duties become effective on March 24, 1972.

In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs has requested the Board to undertake an inquiry and report on the nature and degree of protection, if any, it considers necessary to protect the New Zealand industry producing MCPB and 2,4-DB classified in tariff items 29.16.099 (now 29.16.031) and 38.11.039.

In two further letters to the Board, dated March 13 and April 17, 1972, the Minister of Customs referred to the Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of various goods including the chemicals of tariff items 29.07.009, 29.16.021, 29.16.029, 29.16.031, 29.16.098, 38.11.011, 38.11.019, 38.11.021, 38.11.022, ex 38.11.023, ex 38.11.029, 38.11.031, 38.11.033, 38.11.039, 38.11.041, 38.11.042, 38.11.049, ex 38.11.099, 38.19.231, 38.19.232, 38.19.239. Subsequent to the receipt of these references and after discussions with representatives of the agricultural chemicals industry the Board recommended the Minister to include the goods of tariff items 29.19.000, 29.21.000, 29.25.000, 29.26.009, 29.31.000, 29.34.000 and 29.35.009. In a letter, dated January 9, 1973, the Minister asked the Board to add these items to its terms of reference.

The Board has incorporated all of the items referred to it—as

set out above—into a single inquiry. The current tariff position in respect of the goods is set out in the Schedule to this notice.

For the purpose of taking evidence the Board will hold a public hearing commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Monday, May 14, 1973, in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington.

Parties intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account the statement by the Minister of Overseas Trade of September 6, 1972 about changes in the New Zealand customs tariff. Copies of this statement can be obtained from the Tariff and Development Board. Parties intending to make representations or requests about the exemption from import licensing of goods at present not so exempt are asked to take into account the statement in the 1972 Financial Statement (page 19) that 'the Government has also decided that where the industry is to be exempted from import licensing there should be provision in appropriate cases for a phase-out period which in general will be for up to three years.'

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Thursday, April 19, 1973. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member.

SCHEDULE

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
29.07	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols:			
29.07.009	Other	Free	20%	25%
29.16	Carboxylic acids with alcohol, phenol, aldehyde or ketone function and other single or complex oxygen-function carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:			
	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; salts and esters of the foregoing:			
29.16.021	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	22½%*
29.16.029	Other	Free	..	10%
†29.16.031	2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxybutyric acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid; salts and esters of the foregoing	20%	40%	45%
†29.16.098	Other kinds	Free	20%	25%
29.19.000	Phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosophates, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Free	10% DC Free	25%
29.21.000	Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Free	10% DC Free	25%
29.25.000	Carboxyamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid	Free	10% DC Free	25%
29.26	Carboxyimide-function compounds (including ortho-benzoicsulphimide and its salts) and imine-function compounds (including hexamethylene-tetramine and trimethylene-trinitramine):			
29.26.009	Other	Free	10% DC Free	25%
29.31.000	Organo-sulphur compounds	Free	10% DC Free	25%
29.34.000	Other organo-inorganic compounds	Free	20%	25%
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds; nucleic acids:			
29.35.009	Other	Free	10% DC 5%	25%
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers):			
	Insecticides and fungicides:			
	Sheep dip:			
38.11.011	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	22½%*
38.11.019	Other	Free	..	10%
	For agricultural purposes, and for such other purposes as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe:			
38.11.021	Put up in packings for sale by retail	22½%	..	22½%
	Otherwise packed:			
38.11.022	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	12½%*
ex 38.11.023	Other (excluding methyl bromide with the addition of chloropicrin or other warning agents)	Free	..	Free
ex 38.11.029	Other kinds (excluding insecticides and fungicides, except separate chemically defined compounds, specially prepared for use in the preservation of timber, other than in retail packs)	25%	45%	50%
	Weed-killers:			
38.11.031	Put up in packings for sale by retail	22½%	..	32½%
	Otherwise packed:			
38.11.033	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	22½%*
38.11.039	Other	Free	..	10%
38.11.041	Anti-sprouting products:			
38.11.041	Put up in packings for sale by retail	22½%	..	32½%
	Otherwise packed:			
38.11.042	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	22½%*
38.11.049	Other	Free	..	10%
ex 38.11.099	Other kinds (excluding insecticides and fungicides, except separate chemically defined compounds, specially prepared for use in the preservation of timber, other than in retail packs)	25%	45%	50%
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:			
	Growth promoting and growth regulating preparations for agricultural use:			
38.19.231	Put up in packings for sale by retail	22½%	..	32½%
	Otherwise packed:			
38.19.232	As may be determined by the Minister	12½%*	..	22½%*
38.19.239	Other	Free	..	10%

† Effective 24.3.72 (EPA).
* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

Ref. CRE 3067/71 **CRE ext. 2321**

NEW ZEALAND
continued

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—VARIOUS GOODS: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has referred to the Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of the goods listed in the attached schedules. This reference has arisen following representations made after the announcement of proposed exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry*, November 4, 1971, pages 284-5).

For the purpose of taking evidence the Board will hold public hearings commencing at the times and on the dates shown below in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington.

Goods	Time and date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions item under reference
Fatty acids, glycerol and glycerol lyes and soapstocks	10.30 a.m. June 6, 1973	Wednesday May 16, 1973	Schedule A
Paper boxes, bobbins, etc.	2.00 p.m. Monday June 11, 1973	Monday May 21, 1973	Schedule B
Certain fruit and vegetables of tariff headings 07.02, 07.03, 07.04, 07.05, 08.02, 08.07, 08.08, 08.09, 08.10, 08.11, 08.12, 08.13, 20.01, 20.02, 20.03 and 20.06	2.00 p.m. Monday June 18, 1973	Monday May 28, 1973	Schedule C
Other chemical products	10.30 a.m. Tuesday June 26, 1973	Tuesday June 5, 1973	Schedule D
Vegetable oils	2.00 p.m. Monday July 2, 1973	Monday June 11, 1973	Schedule E
Balls or rods for use in grinding mills; converters, ladles, etc., of tariff heading 84.43	10.30 a.m. Wednesday July 4, 1973	Wednesday June 13, 1973	Schedule F
Railway vans, trucks, containers, etc.	10.30 a.m. Thursday July 5, 1973	Thursday June 14, 1973	Schedule G
Washers, etc. of tariff headings 39.07, 40.14, 42.04, 45.03, 45.04 and 84.64	2.00 p.m. Monday July 9, 1973	Monday June 18, 1973	Schedule H
Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions of tariff headings 39.03 and 30.05; and solutions of tariff item 40.06.011	10.30 a.m. Wednesday July 11, 1973	Wednesday June 20, 1973	Schedule I
Pickling preparations, fluxes, soldering pastes, etc.	10.30 a.m. Tuesday July 17, 1973	Tuesday June 26, 1973	Schedule J
Certain mixed gases, mixed liquefied or compressed	10.30 a.m. Wednesday July 18, 1973	Wednesday June 27, 1973	Schedule K

Parties intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account the statement by the Minister of Overseas Trade of September 6, 1972 about changes in the New Zealand customs tariff. Copies of this statement can be obtained from the Tariff and Development Board. Parties intending to make representations or requests about the exemption from import licensing of goods at present not so exempt are asked to take into account the statement in the 1972 Financial Statement (page 19) that 'the Government has also decided that where the industry is to be exempted from import licensing there should be provision in appropriate cases for a phase-out period which in general will be for up to three years'.

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than the dates shown above. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House (ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member.

SCHEDULE A

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
15.10	Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols:			
	Fatty acids:			
	Other kinds:			
15.10.101	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe per cwt.	Free	23c	46c
15.10.109	Other	22½%	45%	55%
15.11	Glycerol and glycerol lyes:			
15.11.001	Glycerine	Free	..	20%
15.11.009	Other	Free	Free	Free
15.17	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes:			
15.17.001	Soapstocks	27½% Can 35%	..	65%

SCHEDULE B

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard:			
48.16.001	Boxes	27½% Can 32½%	55%	65%
48.16.002	Bags	32½%	..	60%
48.16.003	Seed packets	32½%	..	55%
48.16.004	Gramophone record covers, printed or embossed	27½% Aul 22%	55%	65%
48.16.009	Other	27½%	55%	65%
48.20	Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened):			
48.20.019	Other kinds	25% Can 35%	50%	60%

SCHEDULE C

Special note: After receipt of submissions about the goods of Schedule C the Board will notify parties of the order in which the submissions and or the individual tariff items will be dealt with.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing:			
	Raw:			
07.02.001	Peas	25% Aul 12%	35%	45%
07.02.002	Beans	25% Aul 10%	35%	45%
07.02.009	Other	25%	35%	45%
07.02.019	Cooked	32½%	..	55%
07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:			
07.03.001	As may be determined by the Minister	25% Aul 5%*	..	25%*
ex 07.03.009	Other (excluding capers and olives)	Free	..	Free
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared:			

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Number	Description		Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
ex 07.04.001	Herbs, including mixtures, in retail packs		Free	..	Free
07.04.002	Tomatoes		25%	45%	45%
07.04.009	Other		25%	45%	45%
			Aul 5%		
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:				
	Peas, split:				
07.05.001	Packed for retail sale	per cental	83c	..	$1.25
			or†		or†
07.05.002			15%	..	20%
07.05.029	Other peas	per cental	20c	..	25c
			Aul Free		
ex 07.05.049	Other beans (other than haricot beans)	per cental	Free	Free	25c
	Lentils:				
07.05.051	Packed for retail sale	per cental	20c	..	25c
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:				
	Oranges, tangerines, mandarines and clementines:				
	Whole:				
ex 08.02.101	Orange dried	per 100 lb.	Free	20.5c	83c
				SA Free	
ex 08.02.109	Tangerines mandarines, and clementines dried	per 100 lb.	Free	20.5c	83c
08.02.119	Other		12½%	27½%	50%
	Other citrus fruit:				
	Whole:				
ex 08.02.201	Lemons dried	per 100 lb.	41.5c	41.5c	$1.66
ex 08.02.202	Grapefruit dried	per 100 lb.	41.5c	41.5c	$1.66
ex 08.02.209	Other kinds dried		Free	Free	Free
08.02.299	Other		12½%	27½%	50%
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh:				
	Whole:				
08.07.001	Apricots, nectarines	per 100 lb.	$1.66	..	$1.66
			Aul Free	SA Free	
08.07.002	Peaches, plums	per 100 lb.	$1.66	..	$1.66
08.07.003	Cherries	per 100 lb.	$1.66	..	$1.66
08.07.009	Other kinds		Free	..	Free
	Other:				
08.07.101	Apricots		25%	..	25%
	Other kinds:				
08.07.102	As may be determined by the Minister		25%*	..	25%*
08.07.109	Other		Free	..	Free
08.08	Berries fresh:				
	Whole:				
08.08.001	Strawberries	per 100 lb.	41c	..	41c
			Aul Free		
08.08.002	Gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries	per 100 lb.	41c	..	41c
08.08.009	Other kinds		Free	..	Free
	Others:				
08.08.101	Raspberries		25%	..	25%
	Other kinds:				
08.08.102	As may be determined by the Minister		25%*	..	25%*
08.08.109	Other		Free	..	Free
08.09	Other fruit, fresh:				
	Whole:				
08.09.001	Medlars, passion fruit	per 100 lb.	83c	83c	$1.66
	Other kinds:				
08.09.011	As may be determined by the Minister		25%*	..	25%*
08.09.019	Other		Free	..	Free
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:				
	Raw:				
08.10.001	Raspberries		25%	..	25%
	Other kinds:				
08.10.002	As may be determined by the Minister		25%*	..	25%*
08.10.009	Other		Free	..	Free
08.10.019	Cooked		32½%	..	55%
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:				
08.11.001	As may be determined by the Minister		25%*	..	25%*
08.11.009	Other		Free	..	Free
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05:				
08.12.003	Apples	per 100 lb.	83c	..	$4.16
08.13.000	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, or provisionally preserved in brine, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions		25%	..	25%
ex 20.01.000	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (except capers and olives)		20%	..	40%
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:				
	Other vegetables:				
	Preserved in airtight containers:				
20.02.101	'Baked' beans		27½%	40%	55%
20.02.102	Gherkins		25%	..	45%
20.02.103	Peas		27½%	..	45%
			Aul 22%		or†
			Can 30%		
			or†		
20.02.104		per 100 lb.	Can	..	$2.08
	(including the weight of any liquid)		$1.66		
20.02.105	Pickles in containers exceeding 1 gal.		25%	..	45%
20.02.109	Potatoes		25%	..	45%
	Tomatoes:				
20.02.111	Pulped		32½%	55%	60%
20.02.119	Other		32½%	55%	60%
			Aul 26%		
	Tomato juice, tomato purée and tomato concentrate:				
	Unsweetened:				
20.02.211	In bulk		22½%	..	22½%
20.02.219	Other		32½%	47½%	55%
	Sweetened:				
20.02.221	In bulk		22½%	37½%	45%
20.02.229	Other		32½%	47½%	55%
20.02.299	Other		25%	..	45%
			Aul 20%		
	Other kinds:				
20.02.311	Gherkins in liquid		25%	..	45%
20.02.312	Pickles in containers exceeding 1 gal.		25%	..	45%
20.02.313	Potatoes		25%	..	45%
20.02.314	Tomatoes, pulped		25%	..	45%
20.02.315	Tomato juice, tomato purée, and tomato concentrate		25%	..	45%
20.02.319	Other		25%	..	45%
			Aul 20%		
20.03.000	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar		32½%	50%	55%
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:				
20.06.001	Stems and other parts of plants, except fruit, preserved in syrup		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.009	‡Apricots		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.021	‡Bananas		10%	30%	50%
20.06.022	‡Fruit salad		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.023	‡Guavas		10%	30%	50%
20.06.029	‡Oranges, tangerines, mandarines		10%	30%	50%
20.06.041	‡Peaches		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.042	‡Pears		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.043	‡Pineapples		10%	30%	50%
20.06.049	‡Prunes		5%	5%	50%
			Aul Free		
20.06.091	‡Raspberries		32½%	50%	55%
20.06.092	‡Papaws		10%	30%	50%
20.06.099	‡Other kinds (specify kind)		27½%	50%	55%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

† Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

‡ Fruit preserved in juice or syrup containing more than 40% of proof spirit shall be charged $4.00 per gallon on such juice or syrup, in addition to the appropriate duty on the total value of the goods.

SCHEDULE D

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:			
ex 38.19.299	Other chemical products (excluding impression pastes and impression materials specially suited for dentists' use; electrode paste, cream or liquid, for use with electro-medical apparatus; dental plaster separators, carbon blocks, plates, bars and similar semi-manufactures of metallographitic or other grades; dental porcelain powders; fluorinated hydrocarbon gas mixtures; chewing gum bases containing, in any proportion, chicle gum or other natural gums; mixed alkylenes with a very low degree of polymerisation; dental kitsets for the manufacture of mouth guards; chemical preparations used in the photo-mechanical engraving and photo-lithographic industries):	25%	45%	50%

(continued on next page)

NEW ZEALAND
continued

SCHEDULE E

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:			
	Soya bean oil:			
15.07.009	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Cotton seed oil:			
15.07.019	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Ground-nut (peanut) oil:			
15.07.029	In other containers	12½%	12½%	17½%
	Olive oil:			
15.07.039	In other containers	12½%	12½%	17½%
	Sunflower seed oil:			
15.07.049	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Rape, colza and mustard oils:			
15.07.059	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Linseed oil:			
15.07.061	In containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more per gal.	Free	..	5c
15.07.069	In other containers	12½%	..	32½%
	Palm oil:			
15.07.079	In other containers	12½%	12½%	17½%
	Coconut (copra) oil:			
15.07.081	In containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more	22½%	..	22½%
15.07.089	In other containers	32½%	32½%	37½%
	Palm kernel oil:			
15.07.099	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Castor oil:			
15.07.109	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Tung oil:			
15.07.119	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
	Other vegetable oils:			
15.07.122	In other containers	12½%	..	17½%
15.08	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown or polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified:			
	In containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more:			
15.08.002	Boiled linseed oil per gal	Free	..	5c
	In other containers:			
15.08.011	Boiled linseed oil	12½%	..	32½%
15.12	Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:			
	Vegetable:			
15.12.002	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
15.12.009	Other	22½%	22½%	25%

SCHEDULE F

Number	Description	Rate of duty BP	MFN	GEN
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel:			
73.40.433	Balls or rods for use in grinding mills	Free	20%	25%
84.43	Converters, ladles, ingot moulds and casting machines, of a kind used in metallurgy and in metal foundries:			
84.43.001	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	45%*	50%*
ex 84.43.009	Other (excluding dental casting machines and ingot moulds)	Free	20%	25%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

SCHEDULE G

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
86.07.000	Railway and tramway goods vans, goods wagons and trucks	20% Aul 12%	40%	45%
86.08	Containers specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport:			
86.08.009	Other kinds	25% Can 35%	50%	60%

SCHEDULE H

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 30.06:			
	Washers:			

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.07.291	Tap washers, jar rings	20%	40%	50%
39.07.292	Other washers as may be determined by the Minister	20%*	40%*	50%*
39.07.299	Other	Free	..	20%
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber:			
	Washers:			
40.14.004	Gaskets, jar rings, tap washers	20%	40%	50%
40.14.005	Other washers as may be determined by the Minister	20%*	40%*	50%*
40.14.009	Other kinds	Free Can 15%	..	35%
42.04	Articles of leather or of composition leather of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for industrial purposes:			
42.04.002	Pump or cup leathers; hide skips for carrying bobbins in woollen mills	30%	50%	60%
42.04.009	Washers	20%	40%	50%
ex 45.03.000	Articles of natural cork, viz: washers gaskets and jar rings	Free	..	Free
45.04	Agglomerated cork (being cork agglomerated with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork:			
	Articles of agglomerated cork			
45.04.011	Gaskets	20%	40%	45%
45.04.013	Washers	Free	..	20%
84.64.000	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings	20%	40%	45%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

SCHEDULE I

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanised fibre:			
	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, whether plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid):			
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:			
39.03.111	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.03.119	Other	Free	Free	Free
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidised rubber, cyclised rubber):			
	Chemical derivatives of natural rubber:			
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:			
39.05.031	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.05.039	Other	Free	..	Free
40.06	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread; rings and discs):			
40.06.011	Solutions	20%	..	30%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

SCHEDULE J

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes:			
38.13.009	Other	Free	..	Free

SCHEDULE K

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:			
ex 38.19.243	Mixed gases, liquefied or compressed (excluding fluorinated hydrocarbon gases)	Free	..	Free

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

United States

PIANOS: *Trade and Industry*, August 24, 1972 announced that the US National Piano Manufacturers Association had filed a petition with the Tariff Commission for an extension of the escape clause rate of duty on upright pianos (except grands). Following the Tariff Commission report the President has announced that the escape clause rate of 13.5 per cent *ad val* will continue until February 20, 1974. The rate of duty will then be reduced to 8.5 per cent *ad val* in three stages, culminating on January 1, 1976.

CRE ext. 2397

Canada

BUDGET PROPOSALS 1973: The Canadian Minister of Finance presented his budget to the Canadian House of Commons on February 19.

Sales and excise taxes. The budget included measures, which came into force immediately, to exempt children's clothing, non-alcoholic beverages and all foods from federal sales tax. Most foods were already exempt from the tax. Instruments and materials acquired by municipalities to detect and measure pollution of water, soil or air have also been exempted from sales tax. The 10 per cent special excise tax has been removed from a wide range of toilet articles and cosmetics, and the excise tax on clocks and watches has been abolished except on that part of the manufacturers' selling price or the duty-paid value in excess of $50.

Customs tariff. Proposals in the budget for changes in the customs tariff are listed below. The changes, which are subject to approval by the Canadian Government, will be deemed to have come into force on February 20, 1973.

Temporary reductions in the rates of duty have been made to the following tariff items. The new rates (which are available from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House) will remain in force for one year from February 20, 1973 but the Governor in Council may by Order at any time during that period restore the rates which previously applied.

501-1, 600-1, 701-1, 703-1, 704-1, 705-1, 707-1, 800-1, 805-1, 810-1, 825-1, 835-1, 1001-1, 1002-1, 1805-1, 2000-1, 2100-1, 2200-1, 2300-1, 2500-1, 2505-1, 2600-1, 2605-1, 4505-1, 4600-1, 5100-1, 6300-1, 6400-1, 6500-1, 6505-1, 6600-1, 6605-1, 6610-1, 8702-1, 8704-1, 8705-1, 8706-1, 8708-1, 8712-1, 8717-1, 8720-1, 8722-1, 8724-1, 8728-1, 8901-1, 9001-1, 9002-1, 9004-1, 9010-1, 9015-1, 9021-1, 9025-1, 9030-1, 9032-1, 9100-1, 9203-1, 9205-1, 9206-1, 9210-1, 9211-1, 9800-1, 9915-1, 9950-1

10520-1, 10525-1, 10525-2, 10530-1, 10535-1, 10601-1, 10603-1, 10604-1, 10607-1, 11300-1, 12100-1, 12200-1, 12600-1, 12900-1, 13400-1, 13405-1, 13500-1, 13505-1, 13600-1, 13650-1, 13700-1, 13705-1, 14000-1, 14100-1, 15202-1, 15205-1, 15206-1, 15207-1, 15215-1, 16101-1, 16102-1, 22001-1, 22001-2, 22003-1, 22005-1, 22800-1, 23215-1, 23400-1, 28700-1, 28900-1, 28900-2, 32305-1, 32603-1, 32606-1, 32700-1, 32800-1, 35405-1, 35410-1

40510-1, 41400-1, 41405-1, 41500-1, 41505-1, 41506-1, 41507-1, 41515-1, 41520-1, 41535-1, 41540-1, 41545-1, 42505-1, 42520-1, 42525-1, 42903-1, 42906-1, 42907-1, 42907-2, 42908-1, 43115-1, 43120-1, 43135-1, 43140-1, 43200-1, 43205-1, 43210-1, 43300-1, 43829-1, 43832-1, 43833-1, 43900-1, 44034-1, 44300-1, 44320-1, 44325-1, 44326-1, 44330-1, 44405-1, 44500-1, 44502-1, 44504-1, 44512-1, 44520-1, 44606-1, 44900-1, 45100-1, 45110-1, 45116-1, 45130-1, 46205-1, 46210-1, 46300-1, 46305-1, 46310-1,

50715-1, 50725-1, 51100-1, 51105-1, 51110-1, 51115-1, 51120-1, 51400-1, 51800-1, 51805-1, 51901-1, 51902-1, 59730-1, 61815-1, 62200-1, 62200-2, 62200-3, 62405-1, 62410-1, 62415-1, 62420-1, 62421-1, 62425-1, 65500-1, 65505-1, 65510-1, 65811-1, 92936-1, 92937-1, 92938-1, 92939-1, 92940-1, 92941-1, 92942-1, 92942-4, 92943-1, 92944-1, 93402-1

(*continued on next page*)

Officers of the Singapore Cycle and Motor Traders' Association with Sir Sam Falle, British High Commissioner, and the hon. Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin, Minister for Communications, during the celebrations of the association's fortieth anniversary. In a speech to 400 automotive and cycle dealers the British High Commissioner spoke of the growing market for automotive products in Singapore, and of Britain's role as the major supplier to the market, in spite of fierce foreign competition, notably from Japan and West Germany. There was evidence to show that the lead could be increased in 1973. From the left: Mr. Tan Sing Yee, vice chairman; Mr. Khoo Swee Poh, Secretary; Sir Sam Falle; Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin; Mr. Ong Sing Pang, chairman; Mr. William Ong Eng Hong (hidden), treasurer; Mr. Leong Kim Seng, assistant treasurer.

CANADA
continued

New items

		British preferential tariff	Most favoured nation tariff	General tariff
40959-1	Cryogenic containers for use in the shipment or storage of vaccines for poultry	Free	Free	25%
69640-1	Sound recordings of an instructional character for the promotion of knowledge of the arts, sciences, professions, crafts or trades, but not including musical recordings or recordings of an entertainment or advertising character	Free	Free	25%

Other amendments

26906-1	Petroleum fuel oil The rates of duty are 'free' until July 1, 1974 Thereafter: per gallon	½ ct	½ ct	1 ct
47835-1	The heading has been extended to include: Mechanical percussors for postural drainage treatment	Free	Free	Free

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Dominican Republic

REDUCED DUTIES ON VEHICLES: The *Dominican Republic Gazette* of January 3 stated that from December 26, 1972 the reduction of import duties on certain low- to medium-priced cars would be as follows:

Automobile vehicles for transportation of persons (except those for the collective transportation of (persons) including station wagons and similar vehicles, and excluding those of the jeep type:	
Up to a value of RD $3,000.00	30% *ad valorem*
In excess of RD $3,000.00	40% *ad valorem*
Passenger automobiles:	
a Up to RD $3,000.00 fob value	50% *ad valorem*
b Of more then RD $3,000.00 fob value	60% *ad valorem*
c Station wagons or similar vehicles with a capacity of up to 9 passengers regardless of value	45% *ad valorem*
d Parts and accessories for automobiles included in a, b and c	15% *ad valorem*

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Brazil

TARIFF ON PLASTIC CONTAINERS CHANGED: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1490 published on November 23, 1972 introduces the following amendment to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem* cif
39.07.00.00	Articles of the materials described in headings 39.01 to 39.06:	
14.00	Boxes, crates, and similar containers, suitable for the handling, transport and stacking of goods:	
14.01	Without internal divisions, minimum capacity of 20 cubic decimetres	105%
14.02	With internal divisions, with a total minimum capacity equivalent to 4,000 ml	105%
14.99	Other	105%

DUTY CHANGES: Changes in import duty have been introduced by Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolutions as follows:

Potassium nitrate—exemption. Resolution 1518 published on December 26, 1972 removes the import duty on potassium nitrate with a KNO_3 content of 98 per cent or less, falling under heading 28.39.19.01 of the Brazilian customs tariff, when intended for use as an agricultural fertiliser. Proof of end use must be presented to the Brazilian customs authorities. The resolution came into force on the day of publication and remains in effect for one year.

Ammonium hydroxide—exemption. Resolution 1494 published on November 28, 1972 removes the import duty for a period of one year on ammonium hydroxide falling under heading 28.16.01.00 (liquefied ammonia) of the Brazilian tariff.

Polyester film for drumskins—reduction. Resolution 1519 published on December 26, 1972 reduces the import duty on polyester film with a thickness of 0.076 mm, 0.127 mm, 0.190 mm and 0.250 mm, suitable for the manufacture of plastic skins for musical drums, falling under heading 39.01.04.99 of the Brazilian Customs tariff.

CHANGE IN MINIMUM VALUE FOR PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1492 published on November 28, 1972 reduces the minimum value used for the calculation of the import duty on phthalic anhydride falling under heading 29.15.01.02 of the Brazilian tariff from US$ 360.00 per ton to US$ 300.00 per ton.

REFERENCE PRICES—Spanners: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1521 published on December 26, 1972 amends reference prices on spanners, allen keys, sockets and accessories falling under heading 82.03.03.00 of the Brazilian customs tariff.

Low density polyethylene. Resolution 1513 published on December 26, 1972 extends the application of the following reference price for a further six months:

Tariff no.	Description	Reference price
39.02.02.02	Low density polyethylene	US$ 281 cif per ton

This reference price was introduced by Resolution 1323 of April 12, 1972.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Paraguay

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Decree 30937 of the Paraguayan Ministry of Finance reduces the customs duty payable on the goods below to the rates shown:

Customs paragraph no.	Products	Import duties specific in US$ or equival. %	Additional duty % fob + 20%	Complimentary tax % fob + 20%
21	Anchovies in wooden containers	PBK 0.032	7.5	12
22	Anchovies in other containers	PLK 0.064	7.5	12
23	Smoked herrings in kegs	PB 100K 1.274	7.5	12
24	Codfish, stock-fish and others, dry salted	PB 100K 1.274	7.5	12
26	Caviar, fish pastes, nes	PLK 0.80	7.5	12
27	Preserved fish (Mackerel in any form) exclusively	PL 100K 2.545	7.5	6
29	Fish in brine or pressed	PB 100K 1.592	7.5	12
30	Sardines preserved in any form	PLK 0.032	7.5	6
45	Coconuts (Brazilian) and other in general	PLK 0.049	7.5	12
88	Flour combined with yeast or other leavening agents, for baking	PLK 0.049	7.5	12
105	Confectionery, sweets, bonbons, pastilles including those of gum and peppermint, excluding those for medical use and those specified elsewhere	PLK 0.080	7.5	12
108	Spices in general and other like	AV 10%	7.5	12
119	Tomato paste and sauces	PB 100K 1.592	7.5	6
211 (a)	Tableware and household articles in general of pottery or chinaware	PB 100K 1.592	7.5	12
212 (a)	Tableware and household articles in general			
(b)	of porcelain, china, bone china nes	PBK 0.034	7.5	12
221	Bottles, carafes, any receptacles made of glass	AV 19%	7.5	12
224	Table glassware and household articles			
(a)	of common glass			
(b)	of blown or moulded crystal	AV 15%	7.5	12
234	Flower vases, table centres, figurines of glass or crystal	AV 13%	7.5	12
242	Siphon bottles for aerated water; complete or otherwise	per doz. 0.764	7.5	12
246	Sun glasses (spectacles)	AV 11%	7.5	12
254	Linseed oil, boiled or otherwise	PB 100K 1.909	7.5	12
255	Turpentine	PB 100K 2.387	7.5	12
261	Varnishes, gum arabic, furniture polish	PBK 0.064	7.5	12
262	Boot polish and cleaning preparations for shoes, all kinds	PBK 0.034	7.5	12
270	Paint, for mixing with water	PB 100K 1.274	7.5	12
274	Pigments, whether pure or not, in paste form	PB 100K 2.149	7.5	12
278	Colouring, setting lotions, tincture and oils for the hair	PLK 0.239	7.5	12

Customs paragraph no.	Products	Import duties specific in US $ or equival. %	Additional duty % fob + 20%	Complimentary tax % fob + 20%
279	Toiletry lotions and waters other than for the hair	PLK 0.159	7.5	12
282	Brilliantines for the hair	PLK 0.399	7.5	12
283	Rouges, crayons for colouring eyelashes and eyebrows, carmine for lips and cheeks, depilatory preparations, nail polishing or colouring preparations and in general all those cosmetics nes, perfumed or not	PLK 0.637	7.5	12
462	Spoons and forks of tin coated iron	AV 12%	7.5	12
463	Small spoons of tin coated iron	AV 15%	7.5	12
464	Table knives and forks	AV 12%	7.5	12
465	Dessert knives and forks	AV 15%	7.5	12
467	Hunting knives (other than daggers)			
468	Hunting knives (other than daggers) folding or with springs	AV 15%	7.5	12
496	Needles for sewing by hand	PLK 0.159	7.5	12
497	Sewing machine needles	PLK 0.382	7.5	12
498	Needles for sewing nes	PLK 0.239	7.5	12
500	Hasps and door bolts	PB 100K 1.592	7.5	12
521	Stoves and cookers, gas burning	PB 100K 2.545	7.5	12
525	Padlocks of iron	AV 17.5%	7.5	12
528	Combination locks	AV 5%	7.5	12
529	Locks of iron	AV 5%	7.5	12
555	Kitchen utensils of stainless steel	PB 100K 2.545	7.5	12
556	Kitchen utensils of enamelled iron	PB 100K 3.182	7.5	12
562	Hinges (nickel plated or bronzed)	AV 8%	7.5	12
564	Fittings for curtains of iron and door-catches	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
571	Trays, match holders and ash-trays of copper	AV 16.5%	7.5	12
575	Padlocks of copper	AV 5%	7.5	12
581	Locks nes, of copper	AV 7%	7.5	12
660	Mimeographs, multigraphs hectographs and similar apparatus for duplicating and multi copying printed or handwritten matter including addressing machines, etc.	AV 8.5%	7.5	12
674	Lawn mowing machines	AV 8.25%	7.5	12
684	Accessories and spare parts for airconditioners	AV 8.25%	7.5	12
690	Batteries and accumulators exclusively	AV 11%	7.5	12
694	Accessories and spare parts for radios and car radios, sound boxes, radiogramophones and radio receivers not portable, amplifiers, radio recorders, microphones with pedestals	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
696	Incandescent electric bulbs of over 5 candle power	AV 16.5%	7.5	12
706	Water heaters for kitchen and bath, exclusively	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
707	Electric fans and parts thereof	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
708	Reactances, starters and fittings for fluorescent light tubes	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
711, 712	Bicycles for men, women or children, complete or otherwise	10%	7.5	12
721	Perambulators	PBK 0.032	7.5	12
780	Accessories and spare parts for refrigerators	PBK 0.032	7.5	12
816	Albums for drawings or photographs	AV 10%	7.5	12
881	Satin finished paper of all kinds	AV 13.75%	7.5	12
1055	Carpets of uncut pile of wool waste or hair mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibre	AV 10%	7.5	12
1056	Carpets of cut pile and same specifications as para 1055	AV 17.5%	7.5	12
1057	Carpets of any material or mixture which have silk as a part of the mixture whether finished cut to size or not	AV 25%	7.5	12
1063	Women's overcoats	16.5%	7.5	12
1068 (e)	Men's overcoats	25%	7.5	12
1101	Handkerchiefs and neckerchiefs of silk	25%	7.5	12
1175	Accessories and spare parts for recorders, record players and changers and gramophones. Tape players portable and for motorcars	13.75%	7.5	12
1180	Electric organs	8.25%	7.5	12
1190	Toys, games and accessories thereof nes. Specified under subheadings (a) (e) (f) (g) (h) (n) of this paragragh	13.75%	7.5	12
1203	Precious and semi precious stones and doublets, unset, pearls, imitation pearls and precious stones, split pearls and cultured pearls	2.75%	7.5	12

PBK Kilogramme gross weight.
PLK Kilogramme legal weight.
PB 100K 100 kilogrammes gross weight.
AV *Ad valorem.*

The Exchange Surcharge on these items will be 18 per cent *ad valorem* cif. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Venezuela

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Resolution 124 of the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance amends certain headings in the new customs tariff introduced by Decree 1168 of December 27, 1972. The rates established for goods in this resolution come into effect on March 1, 1973 for those goods which were not subject to an import licence when Decree 1168 was given, and May 1, 1973 for those which were. The changes are as follows:

Number	Description	Duty *ad val* cif
42.02.00.01	Golf bags and sacks	5%
42.02.00.02	Musical instrument cases	35%
42.02.00.99	Other	150%
42.03.00.01	Boxing gloves	1%
42.03.00.99	Other	150%
61.09.01.00	Suspensory bandages:	
01	Of synthetic or artificial fibres	20%
02	Of cotton	20%
99	Other	20%
61.09.89.00	Other:	
01	Of synthetic or artificial fibres	B's 10 + 100%
02	Of cotton	B's 10 + 100%
99	Other	B's 10 + 100%
64.06.00.01	Shin-pieces, including chingalas for baseball	1%
64.06.00.99	Other	60%
65.06.00.01	Safety helmets for baseball and softball	1%
65.06.00.02	Helmets for motorcyclists	3%
65.06.00.99	Other	70%
82.04.01.00	Bottle-openers, can-openers, ice picks, hair-curlers, nut-crackers, corkscrews and cork removers:	
01	Uncoated	5%
99	Other	80%
82.04.89.00	Other:	
01	Hand loading cartridges	60% (9)
02	Anvils; vices and clamps; blow lamps, portable forges hand- or pedal-operated grinding wheels and glaziers' diamonds	1%
99	Other	10%
83.06.00.01	Trophies	35%
83.06.00.02	Statutes, statuettes and busts for internal decoration, uncoated	50%
83.06.00.99	Other	100%
83.07.00.01	Pressure and wick lamps	5%
83.07.00.99	Other	100%
90.18.00.01	Gas masks	1%
90.18.00.02	Breathing equipment for submariners	1%
90.18.00.99	Other	3%
93.04.01.01	With a charge capacity of not more than two shots	10% (9)
93.06.01.00	Parts and loose pieces for the weapons of headings 93.04 and 93.05	
01	Gun barrels with smooth bore for shotguns, rifles and carbines	10% (9)
02	Gun barrels with grooved bore for shotguns, rifles and carbines	30% (2)
99	Other	30% (2)
93.06.89.00	Other:	
01	For revolvers and pistols	30% (2)
99	Other	30% (2)
97.04.00.01	Articles for table tennis	1%
97.04.00.02	Balls and mechanism for bowling games	3%
97.04.00.03	Chess	10%
97.04.00.99	Other	80%
97.06.01.00	For water sports:	
01	Rubber masks for underwater fishing	1%
02	Rubber fins for submariners	100%
99	Other	20%
02.00	Footballs and balls:	
01	Medicine balls	1%
02	For baseball, softball, volleyball, football and basketball	1%
99	Other	5%
03.00	Bats:	
01	Of wood, for baseball and softball	70%
99	Other	20%
89.00	Other:	
01	Weights	1%
02	Masks for baseball and softball	1%
03	Special nets for sports	5%
04	Golf clubs	5%
99	Other	20%
97.07.00.01	Fishhooks	1%
97.07.00.02	Fishing rods and tackle	5%
97.07.00.99	Other	50%

(2) = Importation reserved for the National Government.
(9) = Permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Industry Minister's statement on iron and steel scrap

THE following statement was made on March 2 by Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry:

'Certain publicity has recently arisen on the problem of the supply of ferrous scrap to the private and public sector steel companies. Under our Treaty obligations within the EEC, price negotiations and internal community trading in scrap are entirely free.

'In order to ensure a smooth transition for the massive British steel industries and for the many scrap firms to the European system, the Government negotiated a two-year period before the United Kingdom are obliged to comply fully with the EEC regulations. To put this period to its full use the Government has asked the British Steel Corporation, the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and the British Scrap Federation to agree and to propose jointly to Government, as they have done in the past, arrangements which would ensure a reasonable and orderly transition. Discussions are taking place to meet these requirements.

'At the moment the export of well over 90 per cent of purchased iron and steel scrap is banned. In a period of scrap shortage the Government will take all possible steps to ensure that steelmaking is not lost by a lack of scrap.'

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, Directives and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

General. Decision No. 72/483/CEE establishes the countervailing charges to be levied by Germany and France to replace minimum prices. (*Journal Officiel* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Regulation (EEC) No. 509/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 974/71 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L50, February 23, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 488/73 supplementing, in respect of the new Member States, Regulation (EEC) No. 1060/68 regarding production refunds on certain cereal products. (*Official Journal* No. L48, February 21, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Decision No. 72/465 (CEE) authorises Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland to sell at a reduced price butter in the form of concentrated butter. (*Journal Officiel* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Decision No. 72/475 (CEE) authorises Germany to sell at a reduced price butter in the form of concentrated butter. (*Journal Officiel* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Regulation (EEC) No. 498/73 on transitional measures for intervention on the market in butter in the new Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Tobacco. Directive 72/464/CEE concerns the taxes other than turnover taxes to be imposed on the consumption of manufactured tobacco. (*Journal Officiel* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 486/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1004/71 on the fixing of levies on unrefined olive oil. (*Official Journal* No. L48, February 21, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 501/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 283/67 on detailed rules for the application of the compensatory amount applicable to imports of certain vegetable oils. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 502/73 fixing a compensatory amount for imports of certain olive oil originating in or coming from Spain. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 496/73 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 499/72 fixing the reference prices for apples for the rest of the season 1972-73. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 500/73 fixing the reference prices for pears for the rest of the season 1972-73. (*Official Journal* No. L49, February 22, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) No. 275/73 determining the amounts of the variable components and compensatory amounts, and the additional duties applicable during February and March 1973 to the goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69. Products affected by this Regulation fall within the EEC Common Customs Tariff Nos. 17.04, 18.06, 19.01, 19.02, 19.03, 19.04, 19.05, 19.06, 19.07, 19.08, 21.01, 21.06, 21.07, 22.02, 29.04, 35.05, 38.12. (*Official Journal* No. L31, February 1973).

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 414/73 fixing for the 1972-73 marketing year the maximum amount of the contribution to storage costs which sugar manufacturers may require of beet and cane producers when sugar is carried forward. (*Official Journal* No. L44, February 16, 1973) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The texts of a number of Decisions and Regulations concerning imports from non-Member countries of the EEC have been published as follows:

Decision No. 72/473 (EEC) authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment motor vehicles for the transport of persons (CCT No. 87.02A) originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Decision No. 72/481 (EEC) authorises France to apply safeguard measures to imports of live animals and meat of the bovine species (CCT Nos. 01.04A1b and 02.01A ex IV) originating in third

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countries and in free circulation in the other Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L303, December 31, 1972)

Regulation (EEC) No. 487/73 extending the validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 1629/72 establishing a Community surveillance of imports of unwrought aluminium (CCT No. 76.01A) from countries listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No. 1025/70, which establishes common rules for imports from third countries. (*Official Journal* No. L48, February 21, 1973)

Decision 73/14 (EEC) authorising France not to apply Community treatment to radio receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer falling within heading No. 85.15AIII of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in the other Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L50, February 23, 1973) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L42, February 14, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 385/73 on the methods of administrative co-operation to safeguard during the transitional period the free movement of goods in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Members States and in trade between the new Member States themselves.

EDB ext. 7174/408

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF—VINEGARS: The *Journal Officiel of the Communautés Européennes* No. L303, December 31, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/479 (CEE) authorising Germany to defer the application of the duty of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC in so far as it concerns certain vinegars.

EDB ext. 7174/408

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 (page 329) contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following Regulations reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

EEC Common Customs Tariff no	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg no.
Regulation (EEC) No. 415/73				
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex 11 Other, of cotton ex B Other, of cotton	Developing countries	February 19 1973	2764/72
	(*Official Journal* No. L44, February 16, 1973)			
Regulation (EEC) No. 523/73				
28.56	Carbides (for example, silicon carbide, boron carbide, metal carbides): C of calcium	Yugoslavia	February 26, 1973	2762/72
	(*Official Journal* No. L50, February 23, 1973)			

EDB ext. 7174/408

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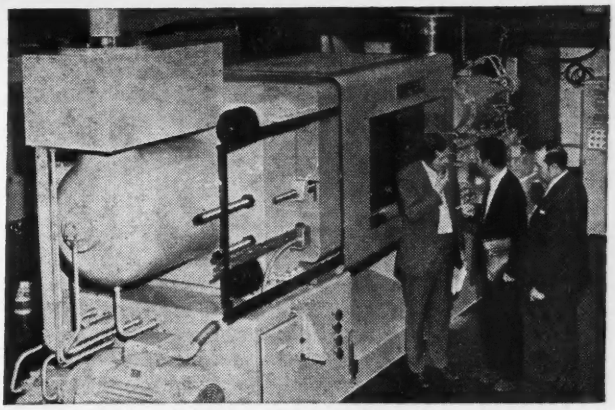

One of a number of Bipel moulding machines, both compression and injection, currently being manufactured for customers in France is this 450/180 injection machine for CEAC of Peronne. In the picture, on extreme left, is Mr. T. Kalkman, export sales director, BIP Engineering of Sutton Coldfield. With him are M. Courtois and M. Ponceblanc, both of CEAC.

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

'No doubt that British economy is on the move'

—Mr. Peter Walker

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in Brussels on March 1 that with industrial production having risen by seven per cent during the last year, with unemployment swiftly falling, and with the commercial vehicle, shipbuilding and machine tool industries enjoying record orders, 'there is no doubt that the British economy is on the move.'

Speaking at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxembourg, Mr. Walker said: 'We are embarking upon the most major modernisation of our steel industry in British history. We have the massive and exciting developments involved in the discovery of oil and gas in the North Sea. Business and industry are projecting higher investment, higher exports and higher orders in the period that lies ahead.

'We have therefore joined the European Community not with a depressed and declining economy but as one of the fastest expanding industrial nations in the world, intent on playing our part in seeing that the Community enjoys sustained economic growth and through that growth achieves an ever improving quality of life.

'Perhaps as new members of the Community we are more aware of its assets and potentialities than the older established members. The new member joining any organisation tends to look around at his new surroundings with a livelier interest than those that have been members for some time and take their situation for granted.

'Of course, our first look at the Community is in the context of it being a community of nine nations. An assessment of the combined strength of those nations brings one to the conclusion that the Community has the potentiality of being the biggest single political, economic and cultural influence in the world; an influence that must be brought to bear for the enrichment, in every sense, of the world at large.

'Comparisons of the economic might of the Nine, compared with other major commercial and trading powers such as the United States and Japan, illustrates the new strength that the enlarged Community now enjoys; a population 50 million larger than the United States and 150 million larger than Japan, imports half as much again as the United States and more than three times as great as Japan, exports half as much again as the United States and nearly three times as great as Japan.

'Before joining the Community we in Britain had the advantage that with our membership of EFTA we enjoyed a tariff-free market of 100 million people. Today as members of the Community with its associated countries our market has been trebled. Never before have any nations of the world enjoyed anything approaching a prosperous tariff-free market of 300 million people.

'The challenge of the next two or three years is the challenge of using our economic might to the most effective ends. In a tariff war against our major competitors, such is our strength, there is no doubt that we could do considerable damage to their future prospects. But this would be in return for substantial damage to ours. Our task is to see that we negotiate economic and trading arrangements throughout the world so as to maximise the opportunities for growth and to enhance world prosperity.

'How many people ten years ago could have accurately predicted the massive adverse balance of trade of the United States, the dollar crisis, the rapid growth of the Japanese economy or the fact that today the Community would represent a market of 300 million people? The economic relationships of the world have been transformed within a decade. It is my view that they will be transformed again, even more dramatically, in the decade that lies ahead.

'I believe that with the right policies the economic growth of the Community could be far faster than anything yet predicted. I believe also that the investment power of the Middle East arising from the potential world-wide demand for energy could bring an economic expansion as yet not contemplated to the Middle East, and indeed, to parts of Asia. I believe that the Far East, South America and parts of Africa will embark upon economic growth which will make these "third world" markets of far greater importance than the prophets are projecting. I believe that developments in higher technology and in the industrial rationalisation of Europe will be another important dimension in the economic growth that lies ahead. I believe that Europe's influence as a world financial centre will be dominant.

'All this points to an exciting period for Europe providing we are big enough to see and take advantage of the developing opportunities. Complacency and the use of temporary expedients to meet immediate problems and pressures could combine together to undermine our strength and solidarity and make Europe a petty and bickering entity failing to influence world trade development. We must see that this does not happen.

'The fast growing capacity of European industry will increasingly need world markets; the speed of communication in all of its forms will enable the European, be he the technician, the manufacturer or the financier, to apply his skills internationally. The task now is to see that the statesman of Europe, and its business leaders quickly develop a coherent world-wide strategy; a strategy that will not just bring economic growth to Europe but will be the major force in achieving a rise in the living standards of the world as a whole.'

The Price and Pay Code: a consultative document

THE Counter Inflation Bill now before Parliament requires the Treasury to prepare a Code to which it will be the duty of the Price Commission and Pay Board to have regard in performing their functions, and which is to include practical guidance for those concerned in decisions on levels of prices and pay. The Bill also requires a wide-ranging process of consultation before a statutory instrument containing the Code is made.

The Price and Pay Code: A Consultative Document published on February 26 (Cmnd. 5247, HMSO price 26p), marks the next stage in the preparation of the Code and provides a basis for the consultations envisaged in the Bill. However it does not at this stage represent a definitive statement of the Government's views.

Proposals for the administration of dividend control will not form a part of the Code. The dividend control will be administered by the Treasury and the Consultative Document describes, as a basis for consultation, how it is proposed that should be done.

Subsequent steps

The Government propose to publish before the end of March a White Paper which takes account of consultations on this Document and contains a complete draft of the Price and Pay Code. Soon after the Counter Inflation Bill receives Royal Assent an order will be made giving effect to the Code. This will bring into operation the control powers in Part II of the Bill, will enable the Price Commission and Pay Board to exercise their powers under that part of the Bill and will mark the end of the standstill on pay and on dividends: the standstill on prices and rents will continue until until April 28.

The legislation requires that the order containing the Code should be approved by Parliament within a month after it is made. The Code will therefore come before Parliament for a fourth time in its final form when resolutions approving it are sought in each House.

Contents of the document

The Consultative Document contains four sections. It begins with an explanation of the status of the Document and of the Government's proposals for further discussion of the Code, in Parliament and elsewhere, and for bringing it into operation. Section 2 contains the proposals for prices and pay which will

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, visited Port Isaac and Trevose Head Coastguard stations in Cornwall to see the routine work and inspect apparatus. Mr. Onslow congratulated Coastguarsdsman M. Osborne wno earlier the same day had set in motion a rescue operation in the Bristol Channel. Picture shows Mr. Onslow (right) with (left to right) District Officer Jack Turner, Station Officer N. T. Green and Coastguardsman H. J. Hall. They are discussing the collection of missiles washed ashore in recent weeks.

Fifty-three lives were lifted to safety in the first year of service of the Coastguard helicopter at Manston, Kent. The picture shows Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, when he visited Manston last week. On the right is Lieut-Cmdr. J. T. Featherstone-Dilke, Inspector of Eastern Division, HM Coastguard, and on the left one of the helicopter pilots, Capt. Lee Smith. Mr. Onslow also saw the operation of the Dover Strait Separation Scheme and the work of the Coastguards on radar surveillance at St. Margeret's Bay.

later be embodied in the Price and Pay Code, and Section 3 the proposals for the control of dividends, which will be administered by the Treasury. Section 4 deals with arrangements for notification of price and pay information to the Price Commission and Pay Board, and with some other questions of organisation and procedure. An Appendix contains explanatory notes which may be helpful to those considering Section 2.

Price Commission and Pay Board

THE Prime Minister has announced the intention of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to appoint Sir Arthur Cockfield as chairman of the Price Commission, and of the Secretary of State for Employment to appoint Sir Frank Figgures as chairman of the Pay Board. The appointments will be subject to the enactment of the Counter-Inflation Bill now before Parliament.

Shipping Minister orders tests of oil pollution plans

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, announced on February 27 that he had ordered a series of exercises designed to test the limits of Britain's ability to cope with oil pollution around the coast.

Addressing a Symposium on Marine Pollution organised by the Royal Institution of Naval Architects and held at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Mr. Heseltine said that a standing organisation and equipment capable of dealing with oil spills of 30,000 tons close to the coast would be more than the tax-payer would be willing to bear.

'But the real question is how to optimise preparedness,' he said. 'I have therefore decided to hold a series of exercises—four or five this year and next—in various areas. Some of these have been designed to test the limits of our ability to cope with incidents and our co-operation with other Departments, such as the Ministry of Defence and the local authorities. We shall focus our attention particularly on the North Sea risks. We must not over-emphasise these for the catastrophic blow-out is not very likely, but there is always the possibility of the rupture of a pipe-line.

'The risk of the major calamity cannot be eliminated although it is undoubtedly very small. But smaller accidents by their frequency demand continuing vigilance. We should not be alone in the event of such accidents for we have the North Sea Agreement with our Continental colleagues to assist one another if necessary. This worked well in dealing with the oil spilled after the collision between the *Pacific Glory* and the *Allegro*.'

This year would be a very important one on the anti-marine pollution front with the International Conference on Marine Pollution taking place in October. 'That conference will deal with substances other than oil which are harmful to marine environment,' said the Minister. 'I am glad that this conference will also deal with marine pollution in general.'

A major exercise to test arrangements for disposing of oil will be held off the Pembroke coast on March 23.

Wreck of ss 'Richard Montgomery'

THE results of a diving survey of the wreck of the ss *Richard Montgomery* have now been reviewed by representatives of the Department of Trade and Industry, other interested Departments and the Ports Authorities concerned. There is nothing in the findings of the diving survey to alter the earlier decision that it would be safest to continue to leave the wreck undisturbed.

The diving survey was made by a team of Ministry of Defence Salvage divers. It surveyed the wreck and the seabed surrounding it. The wreck is still in two parts and, although rusted, remains generally sound. Within a radius of 30 metres from the wreck there is no spillage of explosives or any other item of significance which could have emanated from the wreck. Although no attempt to enter the wreck was made, soundings taken from its decks indicate that the silt inside the hull has increased considerably since the vessel was last surveyed by divers in 1965. The divers found an increase of four degrees in the angle of heel of the forward section.

A Working Party of hydraulic and hydrographic experts set up to study the results of a recent hydrographic survey of the seabed in the area has concluded that any present danger to the wreck because of seabed scouring is minimal but has recommended that hydrographic studies be continued so that the situation may be closely monitored.

In the interests of safety the divers were forbidden to enter the wreck during the survey so no further information could be gained as to the state of the munitions still inside. The Government's explosives experts remain convinced that because of chemical reaction consequent on immersion the munitions are still unacceptably hazardous to remove.

As the risk of spontaneous explosion is gradually receding with the passage of time the Department has therefore decided to continue to leave the wreck undisturbed. The ss *Richard Montgomery* will be kept under constant review and consideration is now being given to increasing the buoyage around the wreck to protect it from interference.

Amendments to VAT regulations

THE Value Added Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1973 S.I. 1973 No. 244 were laid before Parliament on February 23. References to the Principal Regulations are to the Value Added Tax (General) Regulations 1972. (S.I. 1972 No. 1147).

Regulation 1 gives the date of operation of the Regulations as April 1, 1973. **Regulation 2** is concerned with the interpretation of the Regulations.

Supply of goods on hire, lease or rental

Regulation 3

Regulation 14 of the Principal Regulations, which deals with the time of supply of goods on hire, lease, or rental, has been amended to remove any doubt that, where a lease of land is treated as a supply of goods, the value of the output to be included in the tax return for any accounting period is the amount of the consideration received in that period, not the total consideration for the supply.

Supply of services by barristers and advocates

Regulation 4

Regulation 20 of the Principal Regulations, which deals with the time of supply of services supplied by a barrister, or in Scotland by an advocate, has been replaced by a new Regulation which applies the same time of supply provisions to all services by a barrister or advocate acting in his professional capacity. Tax is chargeable when the barrister or advocate issues a tax invoice or receives a fee, whichever is the earlier. However, tax is not chargeable on any service completed before April 1, 1973 even though the relevant fees may not be paid for some time after the introduction of VAT.

Input tax

Regulation 5

Regulation 24 of the Principal Regulations, which deals with the methods to be used by partly exempt persons for calculating deductible input tax, has been amended to make it clear that a person who uses Method 2 is not entitled to deduct tax on goods which he acquires for onward supply in the same state unless their supply by him is taxable. This removes an anomaly which would otherwise arise in respect of supplies of goods in connection with certain exempt services.

Regulation 6

Regulation 25(e) and the consequential amendments to Regulation 27 provide that where a trader assigns a debt the transaction is disregarded for partial exemption purposes.

The assignment of a debt is exempt and the value of the output is equal to the money received on assignment. Without the new Regulation a trader assigning debts would be partly exempt, even if he had no other exempts outputs, and might be unable to deduct all his input tax; and a trader who was already partly exempt for a different reason might suffer a further reduction of the amount that he could deduct.

Regulation 7

The amendment to Regulation 27 of the Principal Regulations introduces a new de minimis rule for partly exempt persons, under which Customs and Excise can authorise a person to deduct all his input tax, subject to the normal rules, if that part of it which is attributable to his exempt supplies is less than 5 per cent of the whole. This is an alternative to the existing rule which permits a partly exempt person to deduct all his input tax if the value of his exempt supplies is less than either £100 a month or 5 per cent of the total value of his supplies. The amendment will benefit partly exempt persons who make exempt supplies of very high value without incurring proportionately large amounts of tax on the related inputs.

Regulation 8

The Regulation extends the definitions in Regulation 30 of the Principal Regulations.

Exception of application of customs enactments

Regulation 9

The amendment to Regulation 31 of the Principal Regulations provides that value added tax shall not be repaid on imported spirits used for medical or scientific purposes. It removes an anomaly whereby tax on the use of imported spirits would be less than on the use of British spirits.

Relief on the reimportation of certain goods

Regulation 10

The new Principal Regulation 39A extends to reimported used cars and secondhand works of art a similar relief to that given to used cars and secondhand works of art supplied in the UK.

Supplies to overseas residents, traders and authorities

Regulation 11

The new Principal Regulation 41A provides for the zero-rating of supplies of goods to persons who are not registered for VAT and who have no place of business in the United Kingdom but intend to export the goods. This will enable zero-rating of a wide range of goods which are supplied to an overseas person, trader or authority but which are not exported direct by the supplier.

Supplies to persons departing from the United Kingdom

Regulations 12 to 15

The additional Principal Regulations 42A and 43A and consequent amendments to Regulations 30, 42 and 43 restrict the remission of value added tax on supplies to Community travellers and to United Kingdom residents leaving this country for at least 12 months and importing the goods in their baggage into a Community country. The Regulations bring the United Kingdom provisions into line with those prescribed for travellers' allowances within the European Community.

Notes

The effect of the amendments by Regulations 12 to 15 is that retail purchases by Community travellers, or UK residents going to stay in a Community country for at least 12 months, can be zero-rated only if the tax-inclusive value of the article exceeds £50. This restriction is in line with the increased scales of duty and tax-free allowances for travellers within the EEC whereby £50 worth of articles can be imported free if they were bought duty and tax paid. Thus an article of tax-inclusive value not exceeding £50 will have to be bought tax paid in the United Kingdom but is eligible for tax-free importation into another Community country. But an article of value exceeding £50 will be charged tax on importation into the EEC country but will be eligible for zero-rating by the UK supplier.

The detailed effect of the Regulations will be described in amendments to be made to the VAT Notices.

The Regulations have been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 244. This is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through booksellers, price 8p, or by post, price 10½p.

King & Co
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01-236 3000 Telex 885485
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Industrial and commercial property plant & machinery valuers

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

P. J. Kennett & Co. Ltd., 3-4 St. Andrews Hill, London EC4

Royal Securities Corporation (Canada) Ltd., Hamilton House, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HS.

Lockwood Brooks Investment Management Ltd., 62 Cannon Street, London EC4.

Hennan Beddow Securities Ltd., 15-17 King Street, St. James's, London SW1.

Fitzwalter Wright Ltd., Noverre House, Theatre Street, Norwich.

Deltec Trading Co. Ltd., 11 Copthall Avenue, London EC2.

Beverley Bentinck Ltd., PO Box No. 8, Paragon House, Ferensway, Hull.

National Union Bank of Bahamas (Holdings) Ltd., 18 Cavendish Square, London W1.

The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd., Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LJ.

Robinson Frere & Co. Ltd., Chesterfield House, 26-28 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3PQ.

Change of address:

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Ltd., 10 Kendrick Place, London SW7.

Exempt dealers

Additions:

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft, 5 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AA.

Cripps Warburg Ltd., 84 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4TN.

Banque De Suez (UK) Ltd., 54 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1JL.

Deletions:

C. W. Capital Ltd., 84 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4TN.

British & Continental Banking Co. Ltd., 54 New Broad Street, London EC2N 1JL.

Change of address:

First Chicago Ltd., P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QU.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1972 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or name and Address of Management Company	Name of Scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Abacus Unit Trust Management Company Limited 26 Pall Mall Manchester M2 1JR	Abacus Arbuthnot International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited PO Box 51 St Andrews Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
M & G Securities Limited Three Quays Tower Hill London EC3R 6BQ	The M & G Australasian & General Fund	Lloyds Bank Limited 71 Lombard Street London EC3.
Bridge Trust Management Company Limited Peninsular House Monument Street London EC3R 8BB	Bridge Overseas Unit Trust	Lolyds Bank Limited 71 Lombard Street London EC3

Changes

DELETE Vavasseur Unit Management Limited, 15/16 America Square, Crosswall, London EC 3	Vavasseur Orthodox Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY Vavasseur Unit Management Limited, 15/16 America Square, Crosswall, London EC3.	Vavasseur Income and Assets Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
DELETE Abbey Unit Trust Managers Limited 55 Bishopsgate London EC2	Hambro Equities Fund for Pension Schemes	Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited 54 Lombard Street London EC3
AND REPLACE BY Hambros Unit Trust Managers Limited 55 Bishopsgate London EC2	Hambro Equities Fund for Pension Schemes	The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited PO Box 51 St Andrews Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
DELETE M & G Group Lee House London Wall London EC2Y 5AQ		
AND REPLACE BY M & G Group Three Quays Tower Hill London EC3R 6BQ		
DELETE Co-operative Pension Funds Unit Trust Managers Limited 16 Coleman Street London EC2		
AND REPLACE BY Co-operative Pension Funds Unit Trust Managers Limited Portland House 73 Basinghall Street London EC2V 5BD		
DELETE Mallet & Wedderburn Unit Trust Managers Limited 82 Lombard Street London EC3		
AND REPLACE BY Mallet & Wedderburn Unit Trust Managers Limited 155 Fenchurch Street London EC2		

By agreement with the Managers and the Trustee the Order of Authorisation for the following scheme which has not been launched has been revoked:

Midlander Unit Trust Management Limited	The S. & F. Income Plus Growth Fund	National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2.

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, opened IMBEX 73—the International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition—at Earls Court, London, last week. The Minister visited stands and is seen with Mr. Denis J. Lloyd, managing director of Lloyd Menswear.

£Millions can be saved in industry by knowledge now available

-progress in practical application

The drive to link new Industrial Technologies with Management

Tribology

'Probably £500 million per year can be saved by the application of existing knowledge. This is significant both for the economic well-being of the nation and the reputation of UK engineering products.'

H. Peter Jost, CBE,
(Chairman, DTI Committee on Tribology)

Tribology is the science and technology of interacting surfaces, i.e. rubbing, sliding and rolling, and includes the design of bearings, the application of lubricants and the environments in which surfaces interact.

By bringing together the expertise of the mechanical engineer, the metallurgist, the lubrication engineer, the physicist and the chemist, tribology enables greater reliability and durability to be built into any product.

Tribology Centres at Leeds, Risley and Swansea, in addition to the National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride, have already successfully assisted more than 1000 industrial firms, in many cases to increased profitability.

Data sheets and a comprehensive handbook are in preparation, to make easily digested information available to designers, draughtsmen, operational and maintenance staff. Many courses in the subject have also been created at universities and technical colleges.

Terotechnology

Is concerned with the installation, commissioning, maintenance, replacement and renewal of plant, machinery and equipment, and the feedback of information to design and operation. With a view to greater efficiency and economy, it is particularly appropriate to high-cost plant.

Corrosion

It has been estimated *(Hoar Report)* that about £300 million a year could be saved if existing corrosion protection technology were more widely applied in design and operation.

Materials handling

Is the technology of economically and safely moving and storing materials. It is of vital concern to the manufacturing, service and distribution industries.

The National Materials Handling Centre at Cranfield provides courses, information, advice and research for equipment manufacturers and users.

EVENTS

Education and training for multidisciplinary subjects–Tribology, Terotechnology, Corrosion and Materials Handling. The Council of Engineering Institutions/Engineers' Registration Board/DTI discussion meeting, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, March 29, 1973, 5.30-7.30pm. Open to all.

Terotechnology in the process industries (theme–Reduction in Costs), The Institution of Mechanical Engineers Conference, University of Durham, March 27-28, 1973. Entry by ticket, open to all.

Terotechnology Conference (theme–New Ideas for Industrial Cost Reduction), Bristol, May 9 – 12, 1973. Tickets from The Institution of Plant Engineers.

Corrosion and Corrosion Protection Conference (with emphasis on pressure vessels). The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, May 16-17, 1973. Entry by ticket, open to all.

Tribology Exhibition (in conjunction with publication of designers' Tribology Handbook), Design Centre, London, July 9–August 4, 1973.

'A common feature of these industrial technologies is that for each of them there is a large stock of existing knowledge arising from past research, much of it funded by Government. Increased application of this knowledge offers the prospect of very considerable improvements in industrial efficiency. The total potential savings to industry could amount to £1500 million a year.'

Gilbert A. Hunt, CBE,
(Chairman, DTI Committee for Industrial Technologies)

Department of Trade and Industry (M4) Room 540, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN

Name_____ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Address_____

_____

Industry_____

Please send me information on:

Tribology 1 ☐ Terotechnology 2 ☐ Corrosion 3 ☐

Materials Handling 4 ☐

I am particularly interested in:

Advisory Centres and Services 5 ☐ Literature 6 ☐

Courses and Events 7 ☐ Films 8 ☐

THE COMMITTEE FOR

Industrial Technologies

01

Issued by the Department of Trade and Industry

First meeting of consultative group on steel closure

THE Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, presided on Friday over the first meeting of the consultative group on steel closures, consisting of himself, Mr. Victor Feather and Lord Melchett, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, set up to consider arrangements for meeting the problems of areas affected by major steel-plant closures. As announced by the Minister on January 25, the Government have accepted the suggestion made by Mr. Victor Feather that the group should be established to keep under review the measures the Government is now taking to help closure areas.

The Secretary of State for Wales and the Minister of State at the Scottish Office also attended the meeting because their departments will be closely associated with the work of the group. The functions of the group were discussed, and progress made by Task Forces so far established in Wales (reporting directly to Secretary of State for Wales) and the Northern Region was reviewed. The plans for the work of the Scottish Reconstruction Team were considered. Arrangements for effective liaison between the organisations at local level were also discussed. There will be another meeting when current work in the closure areas is further advanced.

Monopolies and Mergers Act Annual Report

THE twenty-fourth Annual Report on the operation of the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965 was published on February 28 by HMSO, price 13½p net.

The Report records that during 1972 reports by the Monopolies Commission were published on the following subjects:

Connection charges for electricity and gas;
The supply of fire insurance;
The proposed mergers between Beecham Group Ltd. and Glaxo Group Ltd. and the Boots Co. Ltd. and Glaxo Group Ltd.;
The proposed transfer of four newspapers to the Berrow's Organisation Ltd.

At the end of the year the Commission had before them seven monopoly references on:

The supply and exports of wire and fibre ropes;
The supply and exports of machinery for the manufacture of footwear;
The supply of chlordiazedoxide and diazepam;
The supply of primary batteries;
The supply of plasterboard;
The supply of contraceptive sheaths;
The supply of cross-Channel car ferry services.

The Commission were also proceeding at the end of the year with an inquiry into the general effect on the public interest of the practice of parallel pricing.

The Department of Trade and Industry examined some 120 mergers or proposed mergers during the year. In addition to the two reports mentioned above which were published during 1972, reference was made in one case, the proposed acquisition of William Timpson Ltd. by Sears Holdings Ltd. The reference was laid aside on the abandonment of the merger.

Guide to regulations on highly flammable liquids and LPG

THE Department of Employment has published a Guide* to the 1972 Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations.

Most of the Regulations will come into force on June 21, 1973. They apply to the storage and use in factories of liquids with a flash point below 32 degrees Celsius.

The Regulations contain detailed requirements for the marking, storage and use of containers holding more than 500 cc of highly flammable liquids and the marking and storage of containers holding more than 500 cc of liquefied petroleum gases.

* 'Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases—Guide to the Regulations 1972.' HMSO price 12p.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointment:

Professor Sir Brian Flowers to be reappointed as a part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, with effect from March 1, 1973.

Councillor R. Poynter to be a member of the South Eastern Gas Consumers' Council.

New project for Sony at Bridgend

MR Peter Thomas, Secretary of State for Wales, announced on February 28 that the Sony Corporation of Japan has decided to open an assembly factory in Wales and that the Department of Trade and Industry propose to allocate to Sony (UK) Ltd the AG Sutherland Limited factories on the Bridgend Industrial Estate as soon as they are available.

Sony (UK) Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent company. About 350 people are currently employed in the UK on sales, service and distribution of Sony models. The plant will cover 110,000 sq ft with adjacent land space for future expansion. Operations should begin in early 1974.

The Bridgend factory is licensed to assemble and manufacture electronic equipment, commencing with Trinitron colour television receivers. It is anticipated that by late 1975, when the first phase is in full operation, approximately 300 local people will be employed.

The company wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the Welsh Office, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Development Corporation for Wales during their search and investigation for a suitable location.

Spring manufacturer to occupy Houghton factory

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that the Tempered Spring Co. Ltd., are to occupy a 15,000 sq. ft advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Houghton-le-Spring Industrial Estate, Co. Durham.

The company, whose main premises are in Sheffield will carry on the business at Houghton under the name of H. L. Springs. Light coil springs will be manufactured at the Houghton plant, using modern high speed equipment, now being installed. When full production is reached the company expect to be employing about 40 people, the majority of whom will be men.

American investment in Northern Ireland

IN a renewal of United States interest in Northern Ireland as a location for industrial expansion, an American company is making the Province its international manufacturing base. The move will provide a new future for International Engineering Ltd., which was formed last year to take over the former International Computers Ltd. factory at Castlereagh, Belfast.

The Ministry of Commerce has a majority holding of 62½ per cent of IEL's issued share capital, with the remaining 37½ per cent held by ICL. Now, with ICL agreeing to transfer its holding to the Ministry, the Pennsylvania-based Decision Data Computer Corporation, manufacturing an advanced range of computer peripheral equipment, is taking a minority share in the Belfast company which has a major factory complex—one of the largest production plants in the Province—and 1,650 employees.

Although ICL will no longer be a shareholder or have any responsibility for the day-to-day management of the factory, it will continue to provide a valuable workload for IEL.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

New industry for Bridgend

ALUPACK Ltd., a recently formed subsidiary of Norsk Hydro A.S. of Norway is to establish a new plant on the Isfryn Industrial Estate, Blackmill, near Bridgend, to manufacture semi-rigid aluminium containers for food and other industries. Construction of a new 11,300 sq. ft. factory has started and Alupack hope to start production April 1, 1973. Employment will be provided initially for 12, and eventually 17 people. Although small the project represents further industrial diversification in the Ogmore and Garw Valleys.

Corwen factory expansion promises 50 jobs

DTI is to construct an extension of 9,236 sq. ft. to a factory leased by L. Shelley Ltd. at Corwen, Merionethshire. Shelley with headquarters at Halesowen, Worcs, are manufacturers of pressings in all metals. The company first established a production unit at Corwen in November 1967 when they took occupation of the 10,000 sq. ft. Advance Factory on the Tyn Llidiart Estate. An extension of 8,100 sq. ft. was added in 1969. The further extension of the factory will enable the company to install a wire drawing plant. At the present time some 80 people are employed in the Corwen factory. Construction of the extension will be undertaken by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation on behalf of DTI.

Plastics company to occupy Blyth advance factory

INDUSTRIAL Polymers Ltd. are purchasing a 25,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Cowpen Industrial Estate, Blyth.

Industrial Polymers Ltd. is an associated company of Commercial Plastics Ltd., part of the Unilever Group and are engaged in processing various plastic materials including the compounding of pvc. The company who have been in occupation during negotiations, expect eventually to employ an additional 80 men in the Blyth premises when full production is reached.

Relaxed advance booking requirements for ABC flights in early April, May and June

THE Civil Aviation Authority will accept up to and including March 16, 1973 advance passenger lists filed by air travel organisers for ABC flights leaving between April 1 and 15 (inclusive) of, April, May and June 1973.

This relaxation will benefit air travel organisers who are otherwise subject to the requirement to file 30 days in advance for flights leaving in April, 60 days for those leaving in May and 90 days for those leaving in June. It also applies to the advance periods for filing by airlines of their lists of air travel organisers and also for closing waiting lists.

New plans for employment and training

THE Government's plans for the future organisation of employment and training services in the UK are described in a White Paper, 'Employment and Training: Government proposals', (Cmnd 5250, HMSO, 13½p) published on March 2.

The White Paper accompanies the Employment and Training Bill presented to Parliament by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, also on March 2.

It sets out the Government's intention to establish an independent Manpower Services Commission running the public employment and training services and co-ordinating industrial training as a whole and describes how, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Government envisages the new arrangements will operate in practice.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

Air travel organisers' licences

THE Civil Aviation Authority has released the second list of names of air travel organisers to whom it proposes to grant Air Travel Organisers' Licences when they have paid the required fees and charges and have also fulfilled the Authority's bonding requirements.

Proposed licence number	
ATOL 074 A	CPS Travel and Chater Ltd.
ATOL 112 B	Ellerman Travel and Leisure
ATOL 068 B	Fernavon (Travel) Ltd.
ATOL 238 B	Fobel (Travel) Ltd.
ATOL 217 B	Hunting Lambert Ltd.
ATOL 137 BCD	Instone Air Transport Ltd.
ATOL 043 B	Provincial Travel Agents
ATOL 228 BC	St. Annes Travel Agents Ltd.
ATOL 218 C	Sporting Tours and Promotions Ltd.
ATOL 189 B	W. F. & R. K. Swan (Hellenic) Ltd.
ATOL 195 B	Villa Guide Ltd.
ATOL 171 AC	World Wide Families Association

More frequent heart check-ups required at aircrew medical examinations

THE Civil Aviation Authority has announced more frequent electrocardiograms for professional aircrew with effect from March 1. This follows a comprehensive review of medical fitness requirements which has been carried out since 1970 by the International Civil Aviation Organisation with the co-operation of Civil Aviation Authority medical advisers.

Electrocardiograms (ECGs) will be required at two-year intervals between the ages of 30 and 40, and then annually to the age of 50. Above that age flight navigators and flight engineers will continue to have ECGs recorded annually, but professional pilots have them recorded every six months. The present requirements, which these will replace, are for ECGs every five years up to the age of 40, every two years up to the age of 50 and then annually to the age of 60.

The ICAO mandatory date for introducing these changes is 1975, but the Civil Aviation Authority has adopted them from March 1, 1973.

The Authority is also concerned to make the best use generally of routine medical examinations for aircrew. It is currently discussing with the airlines and aircrew associations the use of modern preventive medicine techniques to promote both flight safety and the long-term health of aircrew—for example periodic specialist examinations of vision and of the cardiovascular system (including the use of stress ECGs) and tests to detect latent diabetes.

The overall object of this programme is to enable individual aircrew to fly safely for longer than they might otherwise be able to do.

Heathrow passenger and baggage study submitted to DTI

THE report by the Metra Group of their studies into the handling of passengers and baggage at Heathrow Airport has been submitted to the Department of Trade and Industry and the recommendations contained in the report are to be discussed as soon as possible by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, with the British Airports Authority and the British Airways Board.

This was announced on March 1 by Mr. Heseltine in answer to a Parliamentary Question, Mr. Heseltine said 'I have just received the report from the Metra Group which I shall study with interest. I intend pursuing with the British Airports Authority and the British Airways Board as soon as possible the feasibility of adopting the recommendations suggested in the report.'

Notes

The Metra Consulting Group was commissioned by Mr. Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping in August last year to consider how the flow of passengers and baggage through Heathrow Airport could be improved and to make recommendations aimed at alleviating congestion throughout the 1970s and avoiding unnecessary delays and other sources of irritation to passengers.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26

London Transport fares

A Member asked whether the proposed increase in the charge for each concessionary fare voucher on London Transport would be covered by the terms of the Counter-Inflation Bill. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, answered: 'Yes, Sir. Proposed increases on or before April 28 come within the standstill arrangements. After that date they will be subject to the provisions of the Counter-Inflation Bill as enacted.'

Aid for small firms

Asked whether he would consider publishing the measures taken by the present Government which specifically help the small firm sector, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, replied: 'Certainly. We have already acted on the majority of the recommendations made by the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms and we intend to publish an article in *Trade and Industry* summarising all the actions we have taken or have in hand. Of course full publicity was given after each decision was conveyed to the House.'

National Coal Board probe

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked for a statement on recent talks between the Department of Trade and Industry and the National Coal Board. Mr. Boardman said: 'I have had discussions with the Board about allegations, made after a draft report by an NCB official came into the hands of the Press in April 1972, that suppliers of equipment had induced the Board to buy too many spare parts at too high a price. The matter has now been investigated by the Board's Government-appointed auditors.

'The Chairman of the Board announced on January 11 that the auditors found no evidence to support these allegations and that they did not consider there were serious inadequacies in the Board's procedures relating to the purchase of the equipment concerned. The auditors' report has now been completed and is being released to the press and other interested parties today. The report confirms the preliminary findings and makes some proposals for improvements in procedures.

'While the report gives no grounds for supposing that there is any serious weakness in procedures for purchasing other equipment, the Board have nevertheless decided to put in hand a more general review of their purchasing procedures. The review will be carried out by independent experts.

'The report makes reference to an earlier investigation into allegations of impropriety in the business conducted between the Board and Bonser Engineering Ltd., Those allegations, which imputed impropriety on the part of certain members of the NCB, were at the Government's request investigated in 1970 by Mr. Michael Kerr QC, now Mr Justice Kerr. Mr. Kerr found that there was no substance whatever in the allegations. The DTI are today issuing a press statement about that investigation.'

National Coal Board debt

A Member asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, what is the capital indebtedness of the National Coal Board and what is the annual amount paid in interest; and if he would give permission to the National Coal Board to retain the capital raised by Her Majesty's Government's enforced sale of the Board's non-coal producing assets.

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, stated: 'At the end of the National Coal Board's last financial year the Board's capital indebtedness, apart from bank overdrafts, was £666.9 million, consisting of net loans from the Government. The interest payable on Government loans during that year was £38.8 million.

'The Board's capital indebtedness at the end of their current financial year is expected to be reduced to about £400 million by the capital reconstruction provided for in the Coal Industry Bill. The Board do not need permission to retain any proceeds from sales of assets.'

UK space budget

Requested to state the total value of the UK space budget, the percentage this represented of the total European budget and the corresponding figures for France and Germany, Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, declared: 'There is no UK space budget as such.

'Expenditure on space activities in the United Kingdom is undertaken by a number of Government Departments and other public sector bodies. During 1972/73 the total of this expenditure is expected to be some £32 million. This represents some 15 per cent of the total expenditure which Western Europe as a whole expected to incur on space activities in 1972. Of this European total, the French space budget accounted for about 30 per cent and the space budget of the Federal Republic of Germany for some 40 per cent.

European aerospace

Mr. Onslow, asked to list the organisations in which Her Majesty's Government have a financial interest and which are concerned with European co-operation in the aerospace industry, replied: 'Within the UK aircraft industry, the Government owns Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd., and 69 per cent of the ordinary share capital of Short Bros. & Harland Ltd. Both these companies have formed links with European partners on a number of projects.

'The UK is a member of the European Space Research Organisation and makes a financial contribution to its programmes.

US Defense Department

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked for an estimate of the effects on UK exports of the recent amendment incorporated in the United States Defense Appropriations Act prohibiting the US Defense Department from purchasing equipment containing a specified range of foreign produced speciality metals.

'Information available on trade in these metals and on goods containing them does not enable an estimate to be made of the amount of trade frustrated by this provision,' Sir Geoffrey answered. 'But while it remains a part of the United States Defense Appropriations Act it poses a serious threat to such exports.'

South African employment

A Member asked what advice the Government gave to British industrialists operating in South Africa about the level of wages payable to black African employees, about the practice of job reservation for whites, about the provision of separate facilities for whites and blacks on their industrial premises, about the establishment of works councils for employees and about the provision of in-service training facilities for all employees.

Answered Sir Geoffrey Howe. 'Guidance on the regulations or practices governing manufacture in overseas countries is part of the normal services available from HM Commercial representatives in South Africa and from export services staff in my Department. A note prepared by the Department on setting up subsidiary companies in South Africa, which covers many of the points listed by the Hon. Member, is available on request.'

EEC consumer affairs

A Member wanted to know what arrangements existed with the new EEC Commissioner for Consumer Affairs for the exchange of information on consumer protection matters.

Mr. Emery answered: 'Both my Rt. Hon. and learned Friend and I will be having discussions with the Commissioner when he visits the UK next week. There is also a well established liaison on consumer policy matters with the Commission's officials.'

Short weight

In answer to a suggestion that the law be amended to ensure that companies proved to have sold short weight could not successfully defend themselves on the grounds that it was a fault on the part of the machines used and not of their employees, Mr. Emery replied: 'I am not persuaded that amendment is necessary.

'The Weights and Measures Act 1963 makes certain defences available to the trader who inadvertently gives short weight because of a genuine mistake, accident or other cause beyond his control. To invoke such a defence he must satisfy the courts that he took all reasonable precautions to avoid committing the offence. At the moment I have no evidence that this defence has seriously frustrated the Weights and Measures Inspectors from properly enforcing the Act, but I will keep the matter under review.'

Scotland: oil and gas

A question directed to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry asked what further plans he had for transferring to Scotland divisions within his department concerning North Sea oil and gas resources.

Mr. Emery replied: 'As my Rt. Hon. Friend announced on January 16, a branch of the Petroleum Division will be put in Glasgow to work alongside the new Scottish Petroleum Office. We have no plans for transferring complete divisions to Scotland to work on North Sea Oil; but recruitment of further Inspectors is taking place to enable permanent postings to be made to this branch.'

Scotland: Steel

Asked to outline plans for assisting areas in Scotland likely to be affected by closures in the

steel industry, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, replied: 'Officials of my Department will co-operate with the Scottish Office and the Department of Employment in the special reconstruction team which is being set up under the direction of the Scottish Economic Planning Board to tackle the consequences of the rationalisation of the steel industry in Scotland. They will advise in particular on the use we should make of the Industry Act to attract new jobs.

'Six new advance factories will be built in steelmaking areas in Scotland in the next 2 years under the new programme announced last month.'

Advance factories

Mr. Grant, answering questions on factories, stated that 42 advance factories were allocated in 1972, while the corresponding figures for 1970 and 1971 were 28 and 23, respectively.

Asked when he would next announce a programme of advance factories in development areas, Mr. Grant stated: 'The largest ever programme of advance factories in assisted areas was announced on January 15, 1973.'

Wales: aided factories

A Member wanted to know how many Government-built or Government-aided factories were untenanted in Mid- and North Wales; what was the total cost of the Government investment in these factories; and for how long had they been empty.

Mr. Grant stated: 'Seven factories built by the Department or the Development Commission at a cost of £660,000. Four of these have been unlet for less than a year, one for between one and two years and two for somewhat over two years. Information about other factories for which Government aid was given is not available.'

Regional industry grants

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked to give separate regional figures of the number of applications each region has received for aid by means of special financial assistance under the Industry Act: how many have been approved; at what cost; and, without breaking commercial confidences, if he would give an indication of jobs in prospect as a result.

Mr. Chataway replied: The following table shows details of the number and value of applications for loans and grants under Section 7 of the Industry Act received to January 31, 1973. The value of loans and grants actually offered in all regions to January 31, 1973 is £18.4 million and £1.89 million respectively. The number of jobs estimated to be provided, maintained and safeguarded is approximately 15,000.'

Region	Number of applications received	Value of applications £ Loans	Grants
Northern	143	47,451,000	578,000
North West	116	27,658,000	353,000
Yorks and Humberside	33	1,785,000	365,000
South West	24	3,529,000	179,000
East Midlands	16	1,387,000	35,000
West Midlands	Nil	—	—
Wales	75	8,083,000	322,000
Scotland	119	28,439,000	475,000
Total	526	118,332,000	2,307,000

Carmarthen expansion

How many existing firms in Carmarthenshire carried out expansion projects in the periods 1965 to 1969 and 1970 to 1972 and what was the total of new jobs created thereby? Mr. Grant was asked.

'Accurate figures are not available either about expansion in the manufacturing sector or in the service sector in which approximately half the insured employees of Carmarthenshire work,' he stated.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Overseas Project Group

Answering a question on plans to improve the effectiveness of the Overseas Projects Group, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The Overseas Projects Group was set up some four years ago to act as a focal point within Government for dealing with problems arising in seeking business from large capital projects overseas. The administration of this Group now falls under the British Overseas Trade Board who consider that the Group should continue to operate and that its activities should be strengthened and extended in several ways.

'In particular, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board Lord Thorneycroft, I intend to set up shortly an Advisory Panel to which the Overseas Projects Group will be able to turn for advice in connection with all aspects of its work. It will comprise a small number of experienced persons from industry and commerce as well as representatives of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Export Credit Guarantees Department. Secondly, the existing Feasibility Fund which is administered by the Overseas Projects Group is to be expanded in scope so that it may assist with the costs of certain pre-contractualactivities in pursuit of large projects.'

Steel

Information was given by Sir Geoffrey Howe on the quarterly figures for the value and volume of imports and exports of finished steel products during 1971 and 1972 and the corresponding percentage charges.

Imports and exports of finished steel products

	Imports		Exports	
	Thous. tonnes	£ million	Thous. tonnes	£ million
1971:				
First quarter	457	41.7	914	71.4
Second quarter	422	35.1	1,291	94.6
Third quarter	524	38.9	1,208	87.1
Fourth quarter	629	45.0	1,293	98.1
1972:				
First quarter	699	47.7	1,115	80.8
Second quarter	662	47.8	1,134	85.2
*Third quarter	565	47.1	839	62.3
*Fourth quarter	735	62.3	1,364	103.3
Percentage changes in each quarter of 1972 over the corresponding quarter of 1971				
First quarter	+53.0	+14.3	+22.0	+13.3
Second quarter	+56.9	+36.0	−12.2	− 9.9
*Third quarter	+ 7.8	+21.2	−30.5	−28.5
*Fourth quarter	+16.9	+38.3	+ 5.5	+ 5.3

* The figures of imports and exports in the third and fourth quarters of 1972 were distorted by the effect of the dock strike of August, 1972.

Finished steel products covers ingots and other primary forms; bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections; universals, plates and sheets (excluding lacquered tinplate); hoop and strip; certain rails and railway track material; tubes and pipes; castings and forgings, unworked; and railway locomotive axles, tyres and wheels.

Concorde

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked whether, in order to demonstrate the advantage of flying in Concorde to potential customers, all possible action would be taken to speed the bringing into commission of Concorde aircraft on international routes, that the development programme was already aimed at achieving the earliest possible date for Concorde to enter service.

East German goods

A Member asked what were the tax disincentive measures operating against the re-export of goods entering the Federal Republic of Germany from East Germany. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'I understand that a West German firm importing goods from East Germany can offset 11 per cent of their value against its VAT liabilities. This tax concession is lost if the goods are subsequently re-exported to another country.'

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation

Answering questions on the possibility of making finance available to the Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, Mr. Emery said: 'I have received no formal proposal for the financial support of this Centre. It is the practice of my Department to support specific research projects rather than research institutions, with the notable exception of the industrial research associations.'

VAT on works of art and antiques

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what steps were being taken to deal with the anticipated increase in exports of works of art and antiques following the introduction of VAT, bearing in mind that imports of such goods would not normally be subject to VAT. Sir Geoffrey replied that the special arrangements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be expected to avoid any significant increase of the kind suggested while preserving the interests of the existing entrepot trade.

Counter Inflation Act

A Member asked 'how many notices have been served under section 4 of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act?' Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'Eighteen notices have been given by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Counter Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972. These prevented increases in domestic air fares which otherwise would have been made on January 1, 1973. No other notices have been given and no orders relating to price increases have been made.'

Capital investment at airports

Mr. Onslow was asked to publish the figures, respectively, for the capital investment of the British Airports Authority at the airports under their control, and British Airways at British airports; and estimates from both these bodies for further investment at existing airports. He answered: 'As stated in the White Paper on Public Expenditure to 1976-77 (Cmnd 5178), planned capital investment by the British Airport Authority will exceed £95 million in the period 1972-73 to 1976-77; most of this sum will be spent at Heathrow and Gatwick. Details of past investment have been published in the Authority's annual Report and Accounts.

'Figures for the British Airways Board's investment at airports are not available.'

Concorde

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked if steps would be taken to enable Concorde aircraft to make regular demonstration flights on

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

selected international air routes, that the prototype, pre-production and early production aircraft were required for the flight test programme. In the course of this programme the production aircraft would take part in endurance flying on airline routes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

Accidents at nuclear plants

A Member asked whether gaseous discharges from nuclear plants into the atmosphere or the discharge of low activity wastes into watercourses had caused any injury to humans either through isolated emissions or cumulatively over a period of years. Mr. Emery answered: 'No member of the public in this country has suffered injury as the result of gaseous discharges into the atmosphere or the discharge of low activity wastes into water courses. The authorised disposal of nuclear wastes by such means is of course strictly controlled under the Radioactive Substances Act 1960 in accordance with the principles set out in the White Paper 'The Control of Radioactive Wastes' Cmd. 884.'

Mr. Emery was also asked whether, although gaseous discharges from nuclear plants into the atmosphere might be subject to dilution, there was any danger to humans within a distance of under one mile from nuclear facilities. Mr. Emery replied that any health hazard to human beings from gaseous discharges from nuclear plants must be assessed having regard to the type and quantity of the discharge. The greater the distance from the point of discharge the greater the dilution. Accordingly special attention was always paid to the siting of the nuclear installation and to existing and future development in the immediate vicinity.

In answer to a question on action being taken to prevent damage from accidental emissions from nuclear facilities; and on how many occasions these had occurred in the post war era, Mr. Emery said: 'All operators of nuclear installations are under a statutory obligation to secure that no injury to persons or damage to property arises or results from the radioactive properties of nuclear matter at the installation or from the emission of ionising radiations from the installation.

'In the case of sites licensed under the Nuclear Installations Acts, the Secretary of State has a duty to impose such conditions on the licensee as appear to him necessary or desirable in the interests of safety both in normal circumstances or in the event of any accident or emergency on the site. By this means the Department of Trade and Industry maintains close control over the design, construction and operation of the plant, as well as an efficient system for detecting and recording the presence of ionising radiations emitted from anything on the site or from anything discharged on or from the site.

'Although Government departments and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority do not need a licence under the Act, similar steps are taken and controls exercised in the interests of safety.

'Since 1960 licensees of nuclear sites have been required to report any occurrence involving the emission of ionising radiations or the release of radioactive or toxic substances in such circumstances as to cause or be likely to cause the death of or serious injury to the health of persons on or outside the site at the time of the occurrence. No such occurrences have been confirmed. Minor releases are known to have taken place from time to time but apart from the incident at Windscale in 1957 there has been no significant emission of radioactivity.'

Price increases

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked 'in so far as he has agreed to some 46 Trade Associations Federations, their membership and firms increasing their prices by amounts ranging from three per cent. of increased raw material and wage price increases up to 70 per cent. thereof, to what extent he estimates these increased prices have raised the cost of living during this period.' Sir Geoffrey replied: 'It would mislead the House to ascribe any movement in the cost of living to the agreements listed in my Reply to the Hon Member on February 23. Those agreements may by now be partly reflected in the wholesale price index for manufactured goods (excluding food, drink and tobacco) which increased between November and January by only 0.2 per cent, from 149.0 to 149.3. I would expect the final effect on the Retail Price Index to be very small.' (see also *Trade and Industry*, March 1 page 466).

Gas explosion at Botley

Asked what was the reason for the recent gas explosion in a kiosk in Botley; whether any people were injured; and whether an inquiry would take place, Mr. Emery said: 'I am informed that very shortly before the incident a gas service pipe was damaged in the course of work on sewer reconstruction, and escaping gas passed through a Post Office duct into a telephone kiosk nearby. Two people using the kiosk suffered burns as a result of a slight explosion which apparently occurred when one of them lit a cigarette. I see no reason for an inquiry to take place.'

Interest Relief Grants

In answer to a question on the rate of interest relief grant now available under Section 7 of the Industry Act, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development said that the normal rate was 3 per cent for up to four years. However, a higher rate of grant was now available in respect of projects where it would be appropriate to allow an initial interest free period if the applicant were to apply for a Section 7 loan. In these cases the Interest Relief Grant may be at the rate of up to 10 per cent per annum of the national loan from public funds for up to two years, and then at the rate of 3 per cent for up to four further years.

Ship repairing

A Member asked if it would be made a condition of aid from public funds to British shipowners that a part of their repair work went to ship repairers in Great Britain, provided the price was competitive. 'The only aid at present being paid from public funds to British shipowners consists of grants payable under the Industrial Development Act 1966,' replied Mr. Onslow. 'Such a condition was not applied during the qualifying period, but the study of the ship repair industry which my right Hon Friend the Minister for Industrial Development has just commissioned will be looking at the factors which influence the attitude of shipowners to repairing in the UK.'

The Continental Shelf

'Ownership of oil and natural gas existing in the United Kingdom Continental Shelf is vested in the Crown,' said Mr. Boardman in reply to a question.

Purchase of Boeing 747s

The following statement was made on request by Mr. Heseltine about the purchase of additional Boeing 747 aircraft by the British Airways Group: 'BOAC expect to take delivery of their 13th Boeing 747 aircraft in the early summer of this year. Approval has also been given for them to purchase two more of these aircraft for delivery towards the end of this year. These three aircraft, including spares, will cost about £34½ million and will bring BOAC's fleet of B747's up to 15.'

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HMSO BOOKS

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

Trade effects of EEC enlargement

A Member asked if GATT had now completed its examination of the overall trade effects of EEC enlargement. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that the Working Party which had been set up by the GATT Council to report on enlargement of the EEC was still examining the general trade effects. Bilateral negotiations between the EEC and third countries with claims to compensation under GATT rules arising from enlargement would begin on March 12.

Generalised preferences

Asked if the Secretary of State had agreed to apply the EEC system of generalised preferences from January 1 1974; and what changes would be necessary in the present UK system of generalised preferences, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The UK will align its generalised system of preference with that of the rest of the enlarged EEC on January 1 1974. We are having discussions with our Community partners about the details of the Scheme to be applied from that date.'

Steel production

Mr. Boardman, asked what estimates the British Steel corporation and McKinsey's and Co., respectively, had submitted to the DTI about average savings per ton for steel works operating at one million tons capacity, at three million tons capacity, at six million tons capacity, and at 12 million tons capacity. respectively, answered: 'BSC estimated that average costs per product ton at an 11¼ million ton BOS plant would be about £4 per ton lower than at a plant half that size and £7 per ton lower than at a plant of a quarter that size.

'Other estimates available to the Department are in general agreement with these figures, and show that the differentials are even greater for BOS and open hearth plants of one million tons, although in certain circumstances electric arc plants of this capacity or less can be economically attractive.'

Scrap metal export

Mr. Emery was asked to list the circumstances in which the free export of British stainless steel and nickel alloy scrap would be permitted within the European Economic Community; and if he would now make a statement on the plans he had for permitting the full free export of such scrap.

'Stainless steel and other alloy steel scrap may be exported under licence within the European Community provided the scrap contains 35 per cent or more of alloying elements,' said Mr. Emery. 'During this year and next it is intended to harmonise scrap export arrangements with the Community.' (See also page 500.)

Safe sea navigation

A Member wanted to know what measures are taken to ensure safe navigation by foreign ships in British waters; and what sanctions are taken in British ports against foreign ships that are known to have disobeyed international conventions of navigation and seamanship in such waters.

Mr. Onslow answered: 'Foreign ships in British territorial waters are subject to the same statutory navigational requirements as British ships and proceedings may be taken in British Courts for failure to comply with them.

'Foreign ships in British ports are subject to inspection and may be detained if they do not meet international convention standards relating to such matters as construction, carriage of safety equipment and radio.'

VTOL/STOL research

Mr. Onslow was asked what research work was being undertaken by the Royal Aircraft Establishment in conjunction with the aerospace industry into developing vertical take-off or short take-off and landing systems for use with civil aircraft.

'An extensive programme of research is being carried out on behalf of my Department, both at the Royal Aircraft Establishment and in collaboration with the U.K. aviation industry, aimed at establishing on a sound basis the technology required for future civil aircraft,' he replied.

'A significant proportion of this work is directed towards the achievement of the landing and take-off characteristics, which such aircraft will have to possess if commercial success is to be obtained. It is not yet clearly established how short the take-off and landing distances should be in the range down towards STOL and VTOL if any are to meet this criterion.'

Concorde jobs

Asked what estimate had been made of the number of jobs directly and indirectly dependent on the Concorde project, Mr. Onslow answered: 'It is currently estimated that Concorde provides about 23,700 jobs in the United Kingdom.'

Industrial development certificates

Mr. Grant was asked how many industrial development certificates were authorised in England and Wales in 1972 and what were the figures for 1970 and 1971.

Answered Mr. Grant: 'Following is the information for schemes of 15,000 sq. ft. and over:

Year	Number of IDCs approved
1970	1,547
1971	1,130
1972*	1,399

* IDC control was abolished in development and special development areas in July 1972.'

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure: Total	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Manufacturing industry	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Distributive and service industries	Changes in stocks: Total	Changes in stocks: of which: Manufacturing industry	Changes in stocks: of which: Wholesalers	Changes in stocks: of which: Retailers	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972							−365	−4	−28	18 p	−692 p	710 p
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	89	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	136	167	−149	−110	−6	−29	59	−122	131
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−105	−142	−5	31	115	−53	168
3rd qtr	126	128	141	120	175	−86	−114	4	−24	−113	−284	171
4th qtr							1	11	−6	−43 p	−233 p	190 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+2.3	+3.6	−0.6	−10.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+2.3	+6.1	+0.9	−13.0	+5.6							

	Index of industrial production: Total all industries	Index of industrial production: Total manufacturing industries	Personal expenditure: Retail sales	Personal expenditure: Cars: new registrations	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: Index‡	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Prices and costs: Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Labour: Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Trade§: Exports	Trade§: Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages									at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972			110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1970 4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	81.7	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.9	129.5	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	133.3	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.2 p	148.9 p	107.8	754	3.3	176	241	258
May	129.6	129.9	108.0	150	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	98.1	833	3.7	135	208	214
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	99.6	805	3.5	139	227	217
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	197
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	130.8	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	132.6	133.9	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	261
Nov	133.4	135.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.4 p	149.1 p	108.2	756	3.3	177	238	261
Dec	133.9	135.9	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.3 p	149.4 p	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	253
1973 Jan			114.2	154 p	171.3	7.7			108.4 p	703	3.1	201	247 p	264 p
Feb										660 p	2.9 p	238		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+2.5	+2.2	+2.1	+1.7	+2.0		+6.3	+2.0	+2.2	−10.6		+26.7	+16.4	+9.9
on a year earlier	+7.0	+6.8	+7.8	+12.6	+7.7		+10.9	+6.4	+14.6	−19.0		+72.5	+16.1	+29.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1972

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's capital expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated to have been £326 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted about 1 per cent less than the third quarter figure. (The latter has been revised upwards by £5 million). Investment in 1972 as a whole was about 10 per cent less than in 1971. This is consistent with the estimate, based on the first three quarters of 1972, which was given in the Investment Intentions Inquiry article published in January.

Expenditure on plant and machinery in 1972 was about 12 per cent less than in 1971. Expenditure on new building was about 16 per cent lower but expenditure on vehicles was about 29 per cent more than in 1971.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the fourth quarter of 1972 was much the same as in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, but some 5 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1971. The overall volume of expenditure in 1972 appears to have been 5 per cent greater than in 1971, and this rise was due to increases of 10 per cent for investment

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,036	1,130	756	151	593	426	1,017
1961	2,301	1,332	848	121	700	406	1,196
1962	2,174	1,221	852	101	696	363	1,115
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84	650	389	1,055
1964	2,439	1,229	1,086	124	730	494	1,216
1965	2,551	1,347	1,105	99	761	471	1,317
1966	2,543	1,376	1,073	95	725	464	1,355
1967	2,589	1,339	1,117	133	707	504	1,378
1968	2,896 (2,826) *	1,425 (1,385) *	1,243 (1,238) *	228 (203) *	750	624 (599) *	1,522 (1,477) *
1969	3,032 (3,102) *	1,519 (1,559) *	1,321 (1,326) *	192 (217) *	814	616 (641) *	1,603 (1,648) *
1970	3,330	1,629	1,400	301	806	729	1,795
1971	3,179	1,514	1,363	302	784	700	1,695
1972 p	3,156	1,359	1,428	370	749	804	1,603
1966 1st quarter	638	347	269	22	182	114	342
2nd quarter	630	339	268	22	177	117	336
3rd quarter	642	348	267	26	181	119	342
4th quarter	634	342	269	24	185	114	336
1967 1st quarter	640	334	276	30	181	119	339
2nd quarter	679	353	283	44	180	138	360
3rd quarter	639	328	284	27	171	123	346
4th quarter	632	324	275	33	174	124	333
1968 1st quarter	691	338	311	43	180	144	368
2nd quarter	683	337	306	40	187	133	363
3rd quarter	719 (713) *	353 (347) *	306	60	189	160	370 (364) *
4th quarter	802 (738) *	397 (363) *	320 (315) *	85 (60) *	194	188 (163) *	420 (381) *
1969 1st quarter	710 (767) *	349 (376) *	322 (327) *	38 (63) *	199	144 (169) *	367 (399) *
2nd quarter	755 (766) *	381 (392) *	327	48	203	155	397 (408) *
3rd quarter	785 (787) *	392 (394) *	338	55	209	159	418 (420) *
4th quarter	782	396	334	51	203	157	422
1970 1st quarter	797	390	341	65	196	173	428
2nd quarter	842	406	353	83	203	190	449
3rd quarter	826	407	349	70	198	177	452
4th quarter	865	425	356	84	211	189	466
1971 1st quarter	785	391	338	56	199	155	430
2nd quarter	804	380	335	89	191	188	425
3rd quarter	804	380	346	78	198	180	427
4th quarter	786	363	344	79	196	177	413
1972 1st quarter	794	371	347	75	199	176	419
2nd quarter	799	331	359	109	189	215	395
3rd quarter	774	331	360	83	184	196	394
4th quarter p	790	326	362	102	177	218	395

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1971. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £40 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

in plant and machinery, and 4 per cent for vehicles, while investment in new building work was well maintained.

Shipping industry

Investment by this industry continued to fluctuate in the fourth quarter of 1972, increasing appreciably from the level in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. The volume of investment in 1972 appears to have been a little more than 20 per cent greater than in the previous year.

Revision of figures

The figures for earlier quarters have been revised to take account of late and amended returns. Revised estimates of capital expenditure in the fourth quarter will be published in April.

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,129.8	155.3	22.7	138.2	203.7	240.8	110.4	90.1	73.1	95.5	277.0	73.5	779.3
1961	1,332.3	163.8	31.0	170.5	266.2	262.6	144.2	108.3	80.2	105.5	337.3	70.1	924.9
1962	1,220.9	162.5	22.6	172.0	228.1	228.1	130.6	91.0	80.4	105.6	310.7	61.5	848.7
1963	1,083.0	163.8	30.0	134.0	134.9	230.4	123.9	82.5	79.2	104.4	254.5	74.1	754.4
1964	1,228.6	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.3	273.0	120.6	113.4	90.3	130.4	285.1	90.9	852.6
1965	1,346.6	185.9	35.8	208.4	112.6	289.2	137.1	129.9	98.0	149.7	313.3	93.7	939.6
1966	1,375.9	178.2	57.3	227.8	115.8	290.6	148.5	123.6	85.7	148.4	291.9	89.7	994.3
1967	1,338.5	206.2	83.4	190.9	115.8	282.6	151.1	100.0	82.8	125.7	249.5	94.2	994.8
1968	1,425.3 (1,385.3)*	215.3	93.5	190.2	110.1	305.8	135 9	135.6	85.5	153.4	267.1	102.0	1,056.2 (1,016.2)*
1969	1,518.7 (1,558.7)*	208.9	75.3	220.5	129.7	309.1	162.6	145.7	91.8	175.1	302.0	109.2	1,107.5 (1,147.5)*
1970	1,628.6	208.2	63.2	280.4	204.7	329.8	174.3	118.6	101.9	147.5	293.7	99.6	1,235 3
1971	1,514.1	200.3	86.4	250.7	235.3	289.0	118.7	97.5	83.4	152.8	255.1	96.2	1,162.8
1972 p	1,359.1										214.6	124.2	1,020.3
1966 1st quarter	347.2	45.2	12.0	60.3	28.7	71.4	39.6	30.2	20.5	39.3	73.0	22.9	251.3
2nd quarter	339.3	44.0	13.3	54.4	27.6	73.1	36.9	33.3	20.6	36.1	70.8	23.6	244.9
3rd quarter	347.8	43.7	16.5	57.5	29.1	73.7	36.1	30.7	21.4	39.1	73.5	22.3	252.0
4th quarter	341.6	45.3	15.5	55.6	30.4	72.4	35.9	29.4	23.2	33.9	74.6	20.9	246.1
1967 1st quarter	333.7	51.1	16.5	47.4	29.6	70.9	37.8	26.9	20.7	32.8	69.2	21.1	243.4
2nd quarter	352.9	52.4	21.8	54.8	31.4	74.8	39.9	25.2	21.8	30.8	65.8	24.3	262.8
3rd quarter	327.8	50.7	22.5	43.0	29.9	69.1	36.6	23.6	21.2	31.2	57.5	24.6	245.7
4th quarter	324.1	52.0	22.6	45.7	24.9	67.8	36.8	24.3	19.1	30.9	57.0	24.2	242.9
1968 1st quarter	337.9	48.5	20.6	43.7	32.6	72.2	34.1	30.4	21.5	34.3	60.8	25.6	251.5
2nd quarter	337.1	52.1	22.8	46.3	26.5	72.1	32.4	28.1	19.3	37.5	64.6	24.0	248.5
3rd quarter	352.9 (346.9)*	56.7	21.6	45.7	25.0	76.9	36.8	32.9	20.1	37.2	69.7	25.3	257.9 (251.9)*
4th quarter	397.4 (363.4)*	58.0	28.5	54.5	26.0	84.6	32.6	44.2	24.6	44.4	72.0	27.1	298.3 (264.3)*
1969 1st quarter	349.4 (376.4)*	51.8	21.1	49.4	26.0	74.2	33.2	37.0	17.8	38.9	74.8	25.9	248.7 (275.7)*
2nd quarter	380.9 (391.9)*	53.8	18.7	54.9	30.0	75.3	40.0	38.6	24.0	45.6	75.2	29.4	276.3 (287.3)*
3rd quarter	392.1 (394.1)*	52.5	18.6	59.6	33.4	79.9	42.2	35.9	25.2	44.8	76.7	27.3	288.1 (290.1)*
4th quarter	396.3	50.8	16.9	56.6	40.3	79.7	47.2	34.2	24.8	45.8	75.3	26.6	294.4
1970 1st quarter	390.2	50.6	14.5	67.2	42.8	80.0	41.5	31.2	26.2	36.2	73.6	25.4	291.2
2nd quarter	405.6	52.7	15.4	68.8	43.7	84.0	44.9	31.8	26.1	38.4	74.8	25.0	305.8
3rd quarter	407.4	49.5	19.4	71.8	45.4	83.8	44.7	30.7	24.7	37.4	72.2	24.2	311.0
4th quarter	425.4	55.4	13.9	72.8	72.8	82.0	43.2	24.9	24.9	35.5	73.1	25.0	327.3
1971 1st quarter	391.0	49.1	19.3	63.5	62.8	80.1	31.7	27.5	21.2	35.8	68.1	24.2	298.7
2nd quarter	379.8	47.8	19.2	66.5	52.8	74.2	30.8	27.0	22.4	39.1	62.1	22.8	294.9
3rd quarter	379.9	51.8	25.1	62.6	55.6	71.2	29.8	22.0	20.1	41.7	63.8	24.2	291.9
4th quarter	363.4	51.6	22.8	58.1	64.1	63.5	26.4	21.0	19.7	36.2	61.1	25.0	277.3
1972 1st quarter	371.0	54.4	25.8	57.4	70.1	64.8	22.7	17.5	17.9	40.4	62.2	28.0	280.8
2nd quarter	331.1	53.3	21.5	50.7	44.5	63.9	19.1	20.8	20.4	36.9	53.6	28.4	249.1
3rd quarter	330.7	59.5	18.8	48.3	36.8	70.0	19.6	20.7	20.7	36.3	54.6	32.1	244.0
4th quarter p	326.3										44.2	35.7	246.4

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

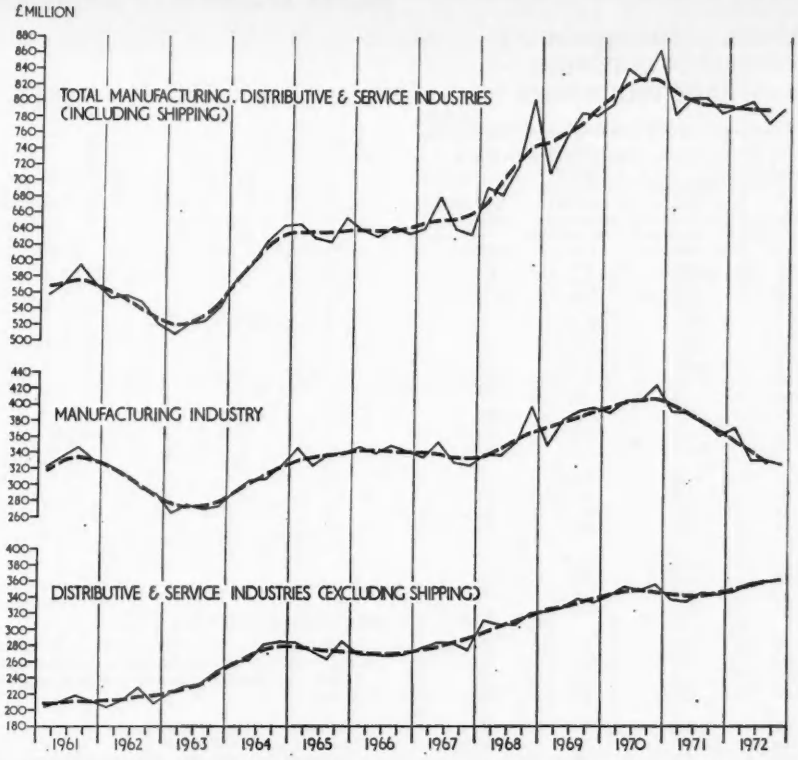


TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	756	98	172	486	316	202	238
1961	848	104	193	552	362	216	271
1962	852	102	184	566	384	202	266
1963	928	112	201	615	394	233	301
1964	1,086	131	226	729	443	281	363
1965	1,105	130	211	764	444	283	378
1966	1,073	117	191	765	430	282	361
1967	1,117	134	184	800	454	280	384
1968	1,243 (1,238)*	131	232	880 (875)*	477	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,321 (1,326)*	127	243	952 (957)*	504	321	496 (501)*
1970	1,400	139	246	1,015	502	338	560
1971	1,363	136	255	972	521	310	532
1972 p	1,428				521	323	583
1966 1st quarter	269	29	49	190	108	70	90
2nd quarter	268	31	47	191	105	72	91
3rd quarter	267	29	47	191	107	71	90
4th quarter	269	28	48	193	109	70	90
1967 1st quarter	276	31	46	199	111	69	96
2nd quarter	283	34	45	204	114	72	97
3rd quarter	284	35	46	204	112	72	100
4th quarter	275	34	48	193	117	67	91
1968 1st quarter	311	35	56	219	118	77	117
2nd quarter	306	31	58	218	121	70	115
3rd quarter	306	31	59	216	118	76	112
4th quarter	320 (315)*	34	59	227 (222)*	121	77	122 (117)*
1969 1st quarter	322 (327)*	32	60	231 (236)*	123	81	118 (123)*
2nd quarter	327	31	60	236	127	80	120
3rd quarter	338	32	60	247	130	79	130
4th quarter	334	32	64	238	126	82	127
1970 1st quarter	341	35	63	244	121	84	137
2nd quarter	353	36	61	256	125	86	143
3rd quarter	349	36	62	252	123	85	141
4th quarter	356	33	61	263	134	84	139
1971 1st quarter	338	33	63	242	129	77	132
2nd quarter	335	33	66	236	126	79	130
3rd quarter	348	34	64	248	132	79	135
4th quarter	344	36	62	245	133	75	136
1972 1st quarter	347	31	68	248	131	78	138
2nd quarter	359	32	73	255	131	82	146
3rd quarter	360	29	77	254	127	83	150
4th quarter p	362				132	81	149

(continued on next page)

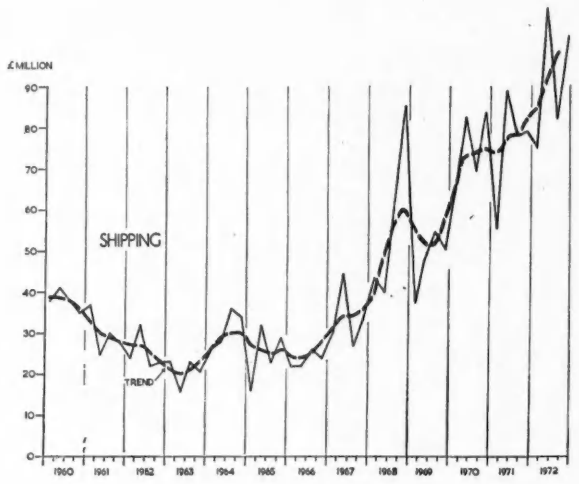
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,923	1,045	716	162
1961	2,219	1,269	817	132
1962	2,144	1,193	844	107
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84
1964	2,483	1,255	1,105	123
1965	2,695	1,442	1,154	100
1966	2,780	1,531	1,150	99
1967	2,849	1,496	1,214	140
1968	3,298	1,657	1,395	247
1969	3,590	1,834	1,539	217
1970	4,221	2,133	1,724	364
1971	4,378	2,173	1,821	384
1972 p	4,618	2,081	2,052	486
1966 1st quarter	671	365	286	21
2nd quarter	673	365	285	22
3rd quarter	685	384	276	26
4th quarter	751	418	304	30
1967 1st quarter	687	361	297	29
2nd quarter	729	380	305	44
3rd quarter	683	362	296	25
4th quarter	751	393	316	42
1968 1st quarter	748	366	341	41
2nd quarter	760	377	341	43
3rd quarter	803	412	333	59
4th quarter	988	503	381	104
1969 1st quarter	792	388	366	38
2nd quarter	869	441	376	53
3rd quarter	914	475	382	57
4th quarter	1,015	530	416	70
1970 1st quarter	937	464	402	71
2nd quarter	1,032	508	428	95
3rd quarter	1,041	545	419	77
4th quarter	1,212	616	474	122
1971 1st quarter	1,009	513	431	65
2nd quarter	1,079	530	442	108
3rd quarter	1,101	557	450	94
4th quarter	1,189	573	498	119
1972 1st quarter	1,088	521	477	91
2nd quarter	1,129	488	505	137
3rd quarter	1,113	512	501	100
4th quarter p	1,289	561	570	158

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding, 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, March 2, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Commuter Husbands	BR/E 36662/4/3/78	84	February 26	Chilton Film Distributors Ltd.	Blackwater Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2282	BR/E 36556/4/3/78	7	March 2	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2282A	BR/E 36557/4/3/78	7	March 2	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
La Salamandre (Salamander)	F 36651	129	February 26	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Production Svocine, Geneva
Travels With My Aunt	F 36652	109	February 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Robert Fryer Productions Inc. and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
Night of the Lepus	F 36653	88	February 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
The Wrath of God	F 36654	111	February 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. and Rainbow Productions Inc.
Tchaikovsky	F 36655	109	February 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Mosfilm Studios, Moscow
Top of the Heap	F 36656	90	February 26	Doverton Films Ltd.	The Fanfare Corporation and St. John Unlimited Productions Inc.
The Loners	F 36657	79	February 26	Doverton Films Ltd.	The Fanfare Corporation
Super Fly	F 36658	93	February 26	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Superfly Limited
We Have Come for Your Daughters	F 36659	88	February 26	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	France Opera Film S.A.R. and P.E.C.F., Paris
Cries and Whispers	F 36660	91	February 26	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	A-B Svensk Filmindustri, Stockholm
Sex in the Snow	F 36661	72	February 26	Chilton Film Distributors Ltd.	Apres Ski Productions, Montreal
The Wild Damned Girl	F 36663	85	February 28	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Nova Films Ltd. Athens
Dagmar's Hot Pants	F 36664	94	February 28	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Trans-American Films, New York and Unicorn Enterprises, Stockholm
Decameron 3	F 36665	89	February 28	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Theatre Cinema and Film Enterprises, Paris

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURERS' stocks are provisionally estimated to have risen by £1 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, during the fourth quarter of 1972. Although this is only a marginal rise, it is the first sign of stockbuilding since the first quarter of 1971 and represents a considerable change from the large amounts of destocking during the preceding quarters of 1972.

None of the assets showed large movements with a rise of £5 million in the stocks of materials and fuel being mainly offset by a fall in work-in-progress of £4 million. Finished goods showed no change on the previous quarter's level.

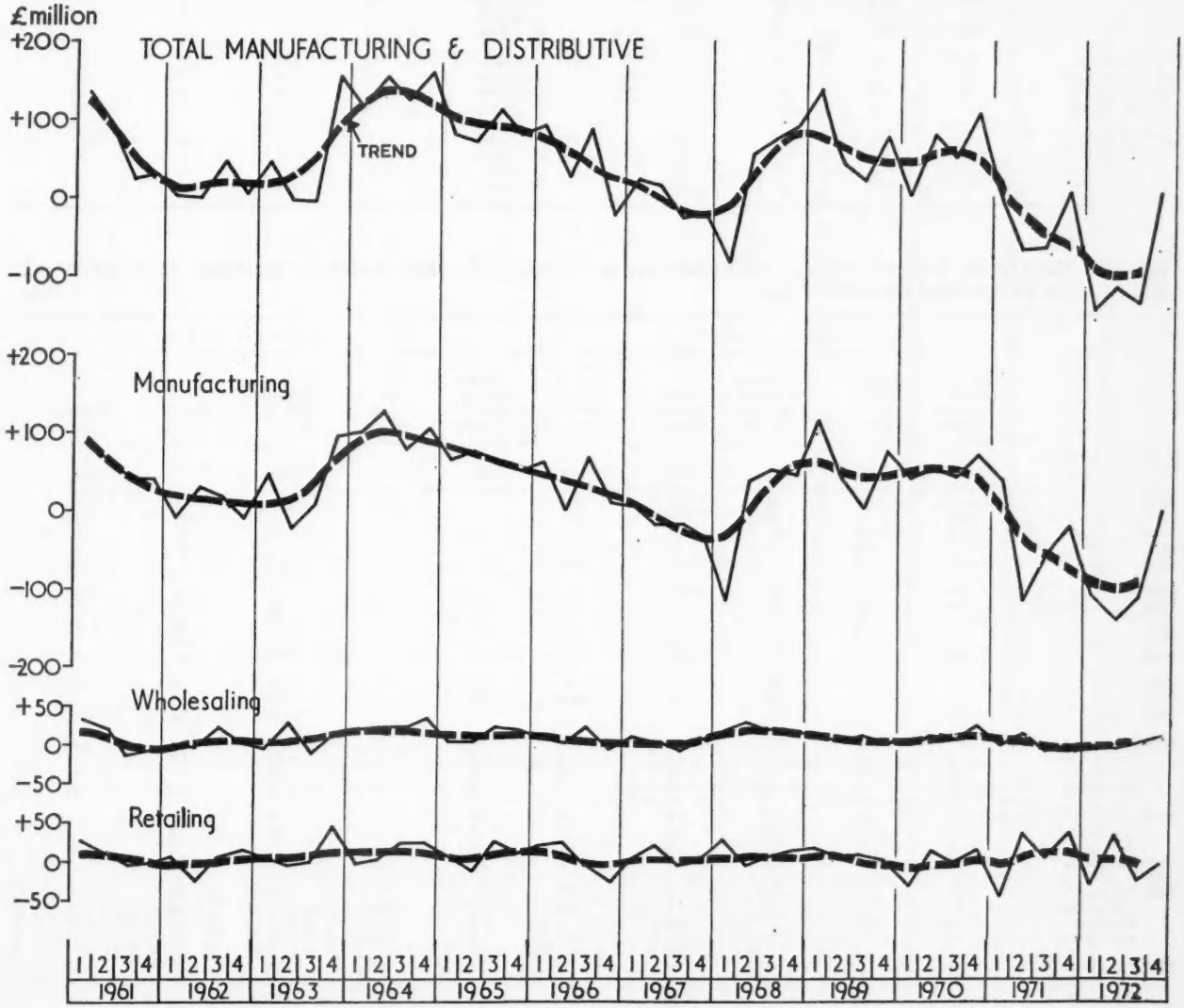
The stocks/output ratio fell by a further two points to a new level of 81.5 (in index form, end 1962 = 100).

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have risen by £11 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1972. This increase offsets the reduction earlier in the year, so that there appears to have been a slight rise in the volume of wholesalers' stocks over the year. Retailers' stocks fell by £6 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1972, and these stocks declined over the year.

(*continued on next page*)

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



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MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

continued

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing		Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329	Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329
1960	637	543	55	39					
1961	296	234	32	30	1968 1st quarter	−68	−111	16	27
1962	55	29	22	3	2nd quarter	57	39	26	−7
1963	191	122	25	43	3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
1964	550	411	93	46	4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1965	341	263	47	31	1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
1966	185	143	25	17	2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
1967	−2	−37	13	22	3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
1968	138	23	75	41	4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1969	285	232	26	27					
					1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	−41
1970	242	214	42	−13	2nd quarter	80	55	11	14
1971	−122	−153	−4	36	3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
1972	−389	−364	4	−28	4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21	1971 1st quarter	−3	41	−1	−44
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25	2nd quarter	−66	−114	11	38
3rd quarter	86	69	21	−4	3rd quarter	−62	−59	−9	6
4th quarter	−21	10	−6	−24	4th quarter	9	−21	−6	36
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6	1972 1st quarter	−145	−110	−6	−29
2nd quarter	16	−8	4	20	2nd quarter	−116	−142	−5	31
3rd quarter	−22	−8	−10	−4	3rd quarter	−134	−114	4	−24
4th quarter	−19	−30	9	1	4th quarter	6	1	11	−6

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1971	7,356	1,001	788	534	3,585	721	726	2,461	2,660	2,235
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	−1	−18	42	−19	−3	−60	43	47
1963	122	46	−14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	−2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	−11	31	−16	84	26	30	−22	33	133
1967	−37	18	6	−27	11	−32	−12	−39	34	−33
1968	23	—	57	30	−91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	−23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	−23	−5	98	36	80
1971	−153	32	28	—	−149	−38	−26	−100	−88	36
1972	−364							−140	−56	−168
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	−4	33	6	13	4	18	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	−18	3	6	5	−22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	−15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	−11	9	4	2	−28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	−3	4	−3	10	−6	6	−9	15	3
2nd quarter	−8	3	−16	−7	24	−6	−5	−21	4	9
3rd quarter	−8	17	24	−9	−27	−3	−9	−1	3	−10
4th quarter	−30	1	−6	−8	4	−17	−3	−7	12	−34
1968 1st quarter	−111	3	−13	2	−87	−10	−7	−12	−18	−81
2nd quarter	39	−1	32	9	−20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	−12	19	11	27	−2	9	−1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	−11	6	12	17	−6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	−3	15	−5	23	3	8	21	−12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	−8	−15	−8	12	8	−20	4	20
4th quarter	74	−10	37	−4	37	11	4	19	−5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	−10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	−9	−6	41	28	−13
3rd quarter	44	−9	6	13	42	−5	−3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	−10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	−4	1	−14	−8	63
2nd quarter	−114	−1	13	−15	−63	−35	−12	−36	−50	−28
3rd quarter	−59	−13	2	−7	−27	−1	−13	−39	−3	−17
4th quarter	−21	34	7	1	−63	3	−2	−11	−28	18
1972 1st quarter	−110	−4	2	−31	−26	−35	−16	−46	−17	−47
2nd quarter	−142	4	−29	10	−110	−20	4	−60	−9	−72
3rd quarter	−114	−26	−1	−6	−46	−25	−9	−40	−25	−49
4th quarter	1							5	−4	—

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1971	1,261	771	120	371
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1972	4			
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	–1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–6	–7	–6	7
2nd quarter	–5	–1	3	–7
3rd quarter	4	22	2	–20
4th quarter	11			

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	13,957	10,348	1,771	1,838
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1972	478	262	157	58
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	58	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	2	–38	–19	59
2nd quarter	74	21	18	36
3rd quarter	82	48	97	–62
4th quarter	319	231	62	26

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

(*continued on next page*)

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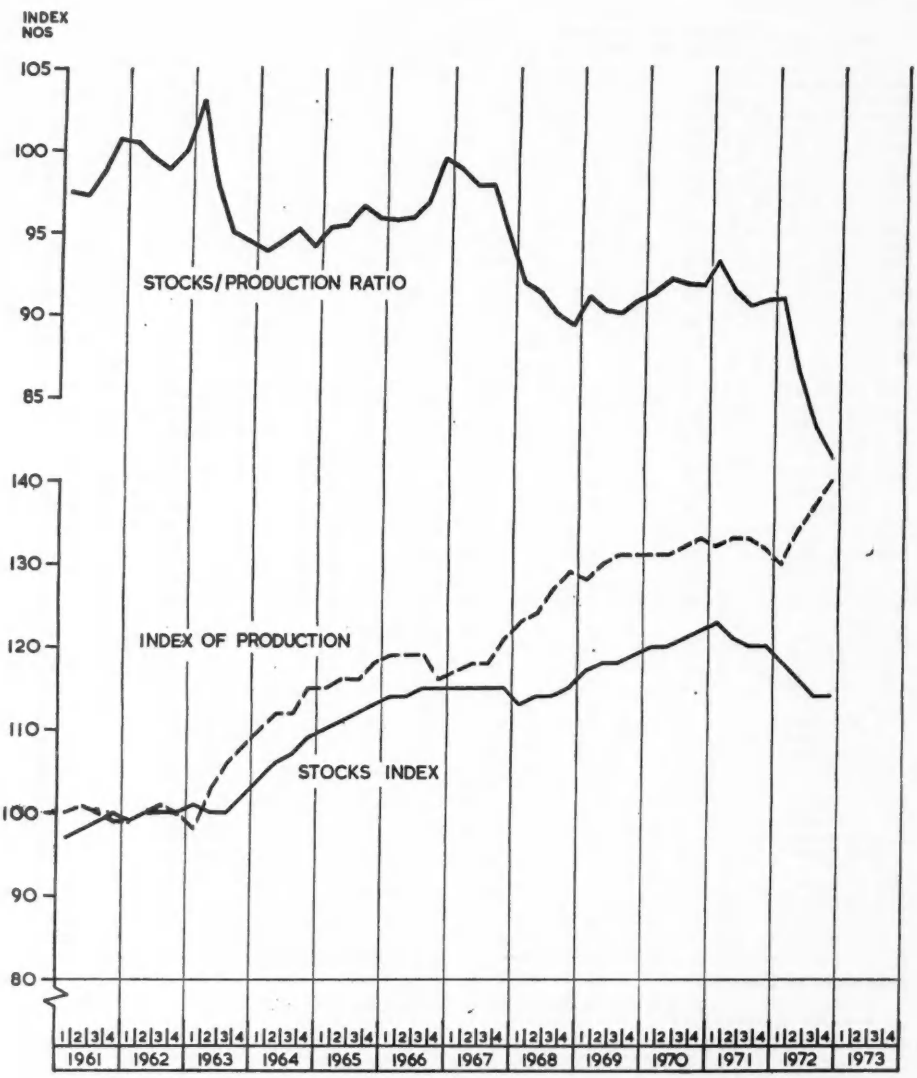
MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100 Seasonally adjusted		
	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	97.5
2	98	101	97.3
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.5
2	100	100	99.5
3	100	101	98.9
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	98	103.0
2	100	103	97.7
3	100	106	95.0
4	102	108	94.5
1964 Q 1	104	110	93.9
2	106	112	94.4
3	107	112	95.2
4	109	115	94.2
1965 Q 1	110	115	95.3
2	111	116	95.4
3	112	116	96.7
4	113	118	95.8
1966 Q 1	114	119	95.7
2	114	119	95.9
3	115	119	96.8
4	115	116	99.5
1967 Q 1	115	117	98.9
2	115	118	97.9
3	115	118	97.9
4	115	121	94.9
1968 Q 1	113	123	91.9
2	114	124	91.3
3	114	127	90.1
4	115	129	89.4
1969 Q 1	117	128	91.1
2	118	130	90.3
3	118	131	90.1
4	119	131	90.8
1970 Q 1	120	131	91.3
2	120	131	92.2
3	121	132	91.9
4	122	133	91.8
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.3
2	121	133	91.4
3	120	133	90.6
4	120	132	90.9
1972 Q 1	118	130	91.0
2	116	134	86.4
3	114	137	83.3
4	114	140	81.5



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

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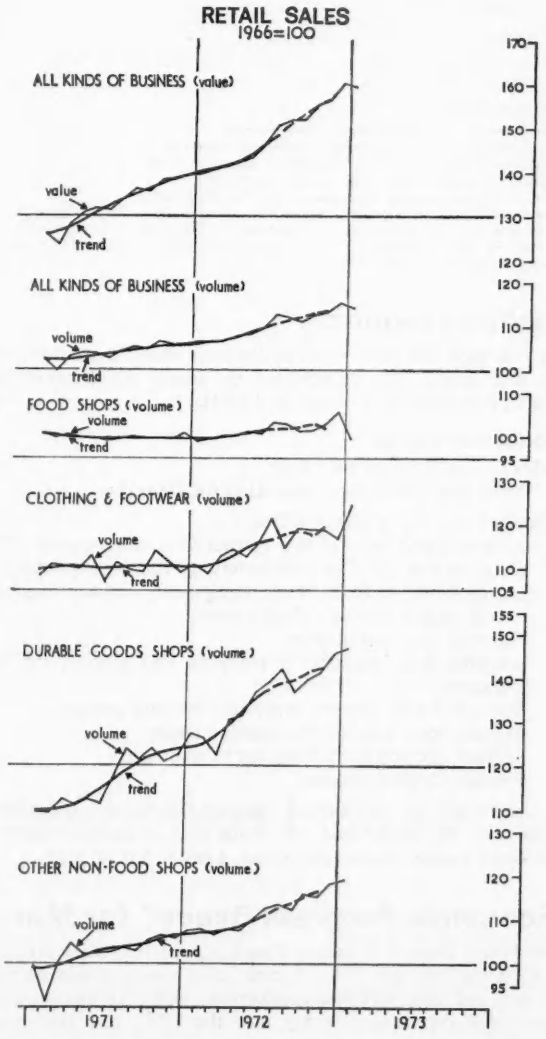
HMSO BOOKS

Retail sales in January

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in January is 114.2 (1966 = 100). This is less than the high figure for December, but well above those for earlier months. Sales by food shops fell back sharply from their December level, but sales by clothing and footwear shops were markedly higher. Trade in both December and January is likely to have been influenced by the special £10 payment to pensioners.

In the latest three months, November-January, the volume of total sales was 2¼ per cent more than in the previous three months, reflecting in part the effects of the payment to pensioners. Between the two periods the volume of sales by durable goods shops increased by 4 per cent: of sales by clothing and footwear shops by 2 per cent; and of sales by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) by 3 per cent. The volume of sales by food shops was up by 1 per cent.

Total retail sales in the three months November-January were nearly 8 per cent more than a year earlier, in volume terms.



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The January 1973 sales period was the four weeks from December 31, 1972 to January 27, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from January 2, 1972 to January 29, 1972.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

r = Revised figure.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million)	All kinds of business (11,549)	Food shops (5,016)	Non-food shops Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	101.1	100.8	101.3	100	103	101
1968	103.1	101.4	104.4	104	109	103
1969	102.4	102.1	102.7	104	104	101
1970	103.6	101.8	104.9	108	107	103
1971	103.8	99.7	107.0	110	116	102
1972	110.0	101.3	116.8	115	135	111
1971 1st quarter	101.8	100.0	103.1	110	111	97
2nd quarter	103.2	99.3	106.3	110	111	103
3rd quarter	104.4	99.5	108.2	110	121	103
4th quarter	105.9	100.0	110.4	111	122	106
1972 1st quarter	106.3	99.4	111.5	111	125	107
2nd quarter	108.5	100.5	114.7	114	133	108
3rd quarter	111.8	102.1	119.2	118	139	113
4th quarter	113.7	103.1	121.8	118	143	117 r
1972 July	112.5	103.0	119.9	121	139	113
August	111.9	102.5	119.1	115	142	113
September*	111.0	101.0	118.7	119	137	112
October	112.4	101.1	121.1	119	140	116
November	113.0	102.5	121.0	119	141	115
December*	115.2	105.2	123.0 r	117	146	118
1973 January	114.2	99.3	125.6	124	147	119
1972 Aug.-Oct.	111.7	101.5	119.6	118	139	114
Nov.-Jan. 1973	114.2	102.6	123.2	120	145	117
Percentage increase	2.2	1.1	3.0	2	4	3

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million)	All kinds of business (11,549)	Food shops (5,016)	Non-food shops Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	102.8	102.6	103.0	102	104	103
1968	109.1	107.5	110.3	108	114	110
1969	114.2	114.6	113.9	113	114	114
1970	122.2	121.0	123.2	123	125	123
1971	132.7	130.7	134.2	134	143	131
1972	148.5	142.3	153.3	150	170	149
1971 1st quarter	125.9	125.3	126.3	130	134	122
2nd quarter	131.2	129.2	132.7	132	137	131
3rd quarter	135.1	132.7	137.0	135	150	134
4th quarter	138.7	135.7	141.0	138	152	138
1972 1st quarter	140.8	137.0	143.8	140	156	141
2nd quarter	144.2	138.3	148.7	147	165	144
3rd quarter	151.5	144.6	156.8	155	175	151
4th quarter	157.6	149.4	163.9	159	184	160 r
1972 July	150.6	142.9	156.5	157	175	150
August	151.8	145.9	156.4	150	178	152
September*	152.0	145.1	157.4	158	173	152
October	155.4	146.4	162.4	159	180	158
November	156.7	148.6	163.0	160	183	158
December*	160.2 r	152.6	166.0 r	158	188	162
1973 January	159.4	146.9	169.0	168	188	163
1972 Aug.-Oct.	153.0	145.7	158.6	156	177	154
Nov.-Jan. 1973	158.9	149.6	166.0	162	187	161
Percentage increase	3.9	2.7	4.7	4	6	5

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in January

FINANCE houses and retailers advanced £262 million on new instalment credit agreements in January (in seasonally adjusted terms), the largest monthly total to date. In the three months November-January total lending was 9 per cent more than in the previous three months. Advances by finance houses increased by 15 per cent between the two periods, and advances by retailers increased by 3 per cent.

The total value of retailers' sales on instalment credit terms also increased by 3 per cent between the August-October and November-January periods. Credit sales by department stores were down by 8 per cent, but durable goods shops increased their credit sales by 2 per cent and there was a 5 per cent increase in credit business by 'other instalment credit retailers'—mainly mail-order houses.

The total of instalments still owing to retailers increased by £21 million during January, and those outstanding to finance houses increased by £51 million. Both increases were larger than in previous months. During the three months November-January the increase in debt owed to finance houses and retailers taken together was £155 million, following £124 million during the previous three months. At the end of January the total outstanding was £2,110 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), or 28 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,617	−19	701	−21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1971	2,001	244	990	165	1,011	79
1972	2,452	436	1,222	296	1,230	140
1971 1st quarter	407	4	211	19	196	−15
2nd quarter	452	33	210	8	242	25
3rd quarter	570	108	289	73	281	35
4th quarter	572	99	280	65	292	34
1972 1st quarter	557	88	265	53	292	35
2nd quarter	585	104	297	74	288	30
3rd quarter	637	124	312	72	325	52
4th quarter	673	120	348	97	325	23
1972 July	199	37	93	22	106	15
August	229	46	114	29	115	17
September	209	41	105	21	104	20
October	219	37	107	32	112	5
November	234	43	126	26	108	17
December	220	40	115	39	105	1
1973 January	262	72	136	51	126	21
1972 Aug.-Oct.	657	124	326	82	331	42
Nov.-Jan. 1973	716	155	377	116	339	39
Percentage increase	9		15		3	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1972 (unadjusted)	—	2,064	—	1,306	—	758

† Direct business only; ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 § £ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1971	132	139	145	126
1972	156	166	169	149
1971 1st quarter	107	121	133	95
2nd quarter	129	119	139	135
3rd quarter	144	160	156	132
4th quarter	148	158	151	141
1972 1st quarter	147	156	160	141
2nd quarter	148	161	167	138
3rd quarter	164	177	181	156
4th quarter	165	171	166	162
1972 July	162	184	173	148
August	174	179	181	171
September*	159	170	188	149
October	170	169	180	171
November	166	171	171	163
December*	161	173	151	155
1973 January	190	183	186	195
1972 Aug.-Oct. av.	167	172	183	162
Nov.-Jan. 1973 av.	172	176	168	170
Percentage increase	3	2	−8	5

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by January 1973 sales was the four weeks from December 31, 1972 to January 27, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from January 2, 1972 to January 29, 1972.

Dear Editor . . .

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'Economic Progress Report' for March

THE March issue of *Economic Progress Report* contains articles on Controlling Inflation, Stage 2, embracing special action on prices, charges and rents; falling unemployment; new duty-free allowances, introduced on Britain's entry into the EEC; and the monthly economic assessment.

Copies of *Economic Progress Report*, prepared by the Information Division of the Treasury, are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, SE1.

UK official reserves in February

THE UK official reserves rose by $260 million during February to stand at $5,918 million at the end of the month.

MOTOR INDUSTRY

Vehicle production in January

Summary

OUTPUT of road vehicles in January 1973 continued markedly higher than a year earlier, although in seasonally adjusted terms the rate of output did not maintain the very high levels reached in the fourth quarter of last year.

Taking three monthly comparisons, which largely reduce the effect of erratic monthly changes, seasonally adjusted output in November-January continued to show a significant increase over the preceding period (August-October). This improvement was reflected in the figures for both passenger cars and commercial vehicles and in both the home and export markets.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52								
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13	346,472	167,594	514,066	39,544	71,914	39,573	111,487	8,576
3rd quarter	13	277,386	118,992	396,378	30,491	53,114	27,161	80,275	6,175
4th quarter	13	371,624	159,040	530,664	40,820	83,828	37,259	121,087	9,314
1973 1st quarter	13								
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,258	11,469	31,727	7,932
May	4	116,373	55,935	172,308	43,077	24,726	13,843	38,569	9,642
June	5	137,851	58,820	196,671	39,334	26,930	14,261	41,191	8,238
July	4	70,488	31,412	101,900	25,475	14,628	7,364	21,992	5,498
August	4	85,880	32,751	118,631	29,658	15,019	6,873	21,892	5,473
September	5	121,018	54,829	175,847	35,169	23,467	12,924	36,391	7,278
October	4	117,734	50,786	168,520	42,130	25,617	11,029	36,646	9,162
November	4	125,118	49,527	174,645	43,661	28,866	12,194	41,060	10,265
December	5	128,772	58,727	187,499	37,500	29,345	14,036	43,381	8,676
1973 January	5	135,970	62,089	198,059	39,612	28,414	12,597	41,011	8,202
February	4								
March	4								
April	4								
May	5								
June	4								
July	4								
August	5								
September	4								
October	5								
November	4								
December	4								

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VEHICLE PRODUCTION
continued

Cars

In the five weeks ending February 3, the average weekly rate of passenger car production was 39,612, a 13 per cent rise over the comparable period in 1972. Production for the home market was 17 per cent higher than a year earlier and output for export was 4 per cent higher.

Seasonally adjusted figures show that total output in January was lower than the very high rate in the fourth quarter; but production in the three months from November 1972 was at an average monthly rate of 175,000, a rise of 6 per cent over the preceding three months. This improvement was evenly distributed between the home market (6 per cent) and the export market (7 per cent).

Commercial vehicles

Production of commercial vehicles during the five week period ending February 3 was at an average weekly rate of 8,202, a rise of 6 per cent over the comparable period in 1972. Output for export and home markets showed increases of 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

The seasonally adjusted rates of output show that, despite an erratically lower figure in January, total production of commercial vehicles in the three months November-January was 13 per cent higher than for the preceding three months. Production for the home market increased by 17 per cent while export production rose by 4 per cent.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973						
1972 1st quarter	94	50	144	19.7	9.5	29.2
2nd quarter	106	51	157	22.1	12.4	34.5
3rd quarter	111	48	159	21.4	11.0	32.4
4th quarter	125	55	180	27.7	12.2	39.9
1973 1st quarter						
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1972 January	90	50	140	20.9	9.4	30.3
February	82	44	126	17.1	7.9	25.0
March	110	57	167	21.0	11.3	32.3
April	94	52	146	20.8	11.8	32.6
May	112	53	165	23.9	13.5	37.4
June	112	47	159	21.7	11.8	33.5
July	110	47	157	22.4	10.5	32.9
August	114	44	158	21.2	10.3	31.5
September	110	53	163	20.4	12.2	32.6
October	118	55	173	26.0	11.4	37.4
November	132	53	185	29.5	12.1	41.6
December	124	58	182	27.7	13.1	40.8
1973 January	107	52	159	22.0	10.2	32.2
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
Average of:						
Aug.-Oct. 1972	114	51	165	22.5	11.3	33.8
Nov.-Jan. 1973	121	54	175	26.4	11.8	38.2
Percentage change	+6	+7	+6	+17	+4	+13

Sales and orders in the engineering industries (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX)

PROVISIONAL estimates for November, showing high sales and a marked rise in new orders received, confirm and continue the significant upward trends in sales and orders in the engineering industries already evident in the statistics published up to October.

The trend estimates up to November 1972 in the accompanying table show that home market sales and net new home orders for the combined mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering industries have continued to rise strongly; both have risen by 6.5 per cent between August and November. Over the same three months orders on hand have also maintained their upward trend, with an increase of 2.5 per cent.

The improvement is also reflected in the export sector, where high November figures showed strong growth in the trend of sales, with a rise of 13.5 per cent compared with August. This was more than a recovery from the delays caused by the dock strike last summer. Net new export orders also increased markedly towards the end of last year, but largely because of the sharp rise in sales, export orders on hand have remained practically unchanged.

A full analysis is not yet available but preliminary estimates show that the strongly expansionary trends in sales and net new orders are reflected in home and export markets for both the mechanical and electrical engineering sectors. In the instrument engineering industries, home and export sales also appear to be rising well, while new ordering has continued at a high rate.

General

These statistics are derived from a revised inquiry and include estimates of trend in addition to the usual seasonally adjusted indices. In drawing inferences from the figures in the table, it should be noted that not only are the current figures provisional but, for reasons given in the Annex to the February 1973 issue of Business Monitor P113, so are the back series provided. Furthermore, the early part of 1972 was unusual owing to the miners' strike with its consequent effects on power supplies and industry.

The final figures for the previous inquiry under the heading of 'deliveries and orders in the engineering industries' were published in *Trade and Industry* on May 4, 1972. The new inquiry, and its relationship to the old inquiry and to the range of new quarterly inquiries, which form the backbone of the new system of official industrial statistics, were outlined in an article in *Trade and Industry* on May 11, 1972.

The new revised inquiry is directed to establishments classified to mechanical and instrument engineering (SIC Orders VII and VIII) with over 100 employees and to establishments classified to electrical engineering (SIC Order IX) with over 200 employees. As with the preceding inquiry the questionnaire asks only for values of total and export sales and orders-on-hand, although the concept of 'sales' used is defined to cover a broader range of activities than the concept of 'deliveries' used in the previous inquiry.

The new inquiry began with respect to the period January 1972. The appreciable differences between it and the preceding inquiry prevent the indices derived from it being regarded as extensions of the old series. However, data from the old inquiry have been reworked to produce provisional series back to January 1969 (see Annex to Business Monitor P113 published in February 1973).

The response to the inquiry for November 1972 is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional figures for this month. Including the later returns now received for the earlier months, the establishments responding to the inquiry in August, September, October and November accounted for 89, 89, 81 and 67 per cent, respectively, of total employment in the cut-off sample used. Although the index numbers have been revised as a consequence of later information now available, the broad movements in trend shown by the statistics for the second half of 1971 and to October 1972 remain largely as reported earlier.

Full publication is in Business Monitor P113 *Engineering* (*Volume indices of sales and orders*) obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new

orders, each for total, home and export, at SIC Order level (mechanical engineering—SIC Order VII, instrument engineering—SIC Order VIII and electrical engineering —SIC Order IX) as well as at the combined level for the engineering industries as a whole. *Trade and Industry* will continue to show a summary of the situation which will consist of the table for the SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX combined together with a short commentary.

Description of statistics

Although the table consists of nine columns of indices, it should be noted that these are derived from only four independent series: these are the indices of sales and orders-on-hand for the home and export sectors.

To assist in interpretation, the statistics are published both in seasonally adjusted form and as trend estimates. The adjustments for seasonal factors reduce the effect of annually recurring influences on the four independent series and hence on the further five derived series in the table. The seasonally adjusted series still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly. Seasonal patterns may change and therefore the seasonal factors are reviewed annually.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another of the seasonally adjusted indices as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. Owing to variability in the seasonally adjusted monthly figures, especially those of sales and net new orders, the average in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

The trend estimates, shown in the top half of the table, are derived by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series in order to provide an indication of the underlying movements of the statistics. It should be noted that the six most recent trend estimates are less definitive measures of trend than those of earlier months and are subject to successive revision as estimates for each new month become available until the estimate is six months old.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for December was 156 (1965 = 100), 6 per cent more than in December 1971.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in December 1972 was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

The value of sales in 1972 as a whole was 2 per cent higher than in 1971, following a 4 per cent increase between 1970 and 1971. Index numbers of the value of sales in December and the fourth quarter of 1972 and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	December 1972		4th quarter 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	156	6	139	4
Food shops	166	4	148	4
Non-food shops	150	7	133	4
Of which:				
Clothing and footwear shops	170	17	147	9
Durable goods shops	149	−1	143	−2
Miscellaneous non-food shops	135	−1	124	1
Department and general stores	173	22	133	15

INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES (SIC ORDERS VII, VIII AND IX) (a)

Volume index numbers:
Orders-on-hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100
Net new orders and sales, 1963 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1971 August	117	139	136	100	134	132	176	150	145
November	118	140	137	102	140	135	176	139	143
1972 February	118	136	140	102	139	141	173	128	138
1972 April	117	138	141	102	140	143	172	130	134
May	117	140	140	102	144	143	173	130	131
June	118	144	140	102	149	144	173	130	130
July	119	148	142	103	154	146	173	131	132
August	119	152	145	105	159	149	173	135	135
September	120	156	149	106	162	152	172	140	141
October	121	161	153	107	165	155	172	147	147
November	122	165	157	107	169	158	172	155	153
Percentage increase (c) August to November 1972	+2.0	+8.5	+8.0	+2.5	+6.5	+6.5	—	+15	+13.5
Seasonally Adjusted									
1971 1st quarter	118	126	137	101	122	133	177	134	145
2nd quarter	115	128	137	98	125	132	173	137	147
3rd quarter	118	144	136	101	140	133	178	156	145
4th quarter	119	138	137	102	139	134	175	137	144
1972 1st quarter	117	134	140	101	138	142	172	122	136
2nd quarter	117	142	141	102	144	143	172	137	136
3rd quarter	119	147	143	105	155	147	170	125	131
1971 October	118	138	136	101	139	134	178	137	141
November	118	130	134	101	129	130	176	132	143
December	119	147	141	102	149	139	175	141	147
1972 January	119	147	142	104	155	142	169	125	143
February	119	130	136	103	129	138	176	134	129
March	117	125	143	101	131	145	172	107	135
April	117	141	142	101	142	143	172	137	137
May	116	142	144	101	140	145	173	147	141
June	117	144	138	102	150	141	172	127	130
July	118	143	138	102	150	145	173	124	120
August	119	158	144	104	162	150	176	144	127
September	119	141	146	105	154	147	170	106	144
October	120	169	157	106	171	160	171	162	152
November	122	178	161	108	179	161	173	176	163
June-August 1972 (av.)	119	148	140	104	154	145	176	132	126
September -November 1972 (av.)	122	163	155	108	168	156	173	148	153
Percentage increase (b) (c)	+2.5	+10.0	+10.5	+4.0	+9.0	+7.5	−1.0	+12.5	+21.5

(a) All figures are provisional; see introductory notes.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earliest period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

TEXTILES

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in December showed an increase of 8 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent in October and 4 per cent in November.

The value of stocks at the end of December was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 =100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	–3	..	..
1967	104	–5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	–5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1971	115	8	..	..
1972	121	5	..	..
1971 1st quarter	100	10	147	–8
2nd quarter	106	10	135	–4
3rd quarter	115	9	148	1
4th quarter	140	4	152	6
1972 1st quarter	102	2	164	11
2nd quarter	111	4	146	8
3rd quarter	123	7	154	4
4th quarter	149	6	169	12
1971 December	135	7	152	6
1972 January	72	9	152	19
February	103	5	160	16
March	130	–3	164	11
April	121	6	147	8
May	105	4	151	10
June	108	3	146	8
July	102	14	150	10
August	114	4	150	6
September	154	6	154	4
October	165	6	140	1
November	137	4	167	8
December	145	8	169	12

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	December 1972	January-December 1972	December 1972
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	2	– 4	20
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	11	– 6	– 5
Women's underwear	– 7	—	3
Women's hose and children's socks	– 7	–18	–11
Women's millinery	– 1	26	1
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	29	21	45
Children's wear	– 1	– 5	51
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	– 5	–12	27
Gloves	– 1	– 9	–51
Piece-goods and nets	13	–15	–16
Household textiles	17	5	– 3
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	12	15	13
Boots and shoes	10	1	10
Total†	8	5	12

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in December 1972 was 9 per cent more than in December 1971. Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-December 1972 the amount of cloth woven was 5 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn remained at about the same level and doubled yarn fell by 11 per cent.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		**	561.0	513.8
1971 July	4.8	2.9	3.4		3.3	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.6	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3
December*	4.5	2.9	2.9		3.9	10.6	9.3
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1
June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		**	11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		**	6.9	7.2
August*	5.4	3.8	3.2		**	11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		**	9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		**	11.9	10.9
November*	5.9	3.9	3.6		**	11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		**	9.8	9.4

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Not available.

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Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in December 1972 was 8 per cent more than in December 1971.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-December 1972 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 1 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1971; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarns) were 9 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 13 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops 25 per cent more.

OUTPUT IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
4th quarter	36.0	16.5	11.2	33.2	23.9	29.6	25.9	9.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1971 October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2
December	12.0	5.7	3.9	11.2	7.4	9.4	8.5	3.1
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In December deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

EXPORTS OF WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS

	Total	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics (‡)		Other wool textile products†
	£m.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. sq. yd.	£m.
1963	130.87	42.82	96.01	21.27	33.87	63.77	89.26	3.00
1964	131.82	38.39	75.15	22.09	32.12	67.23	89.42	4.11
1965	122.07	28.98	64.00	20.51	30.20	68.00	88.78	4.59
1966	116.29	28.68	62.66	20.06	29.50	63.86	81.18	3.69
1967	103.79	22.54	51.41	18.04	27.70	59.84	75.64	3.37
1968	114.80	23.94	56.08	20.44	31.62	66.14	83.03	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	57.35	23.32	35.45	71.08	83.07	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	46.47	23.37	34.94	70.00	74.76	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	41.13	23.28	35.00	62.57	64.94	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	45.21	27.28	39.96	66.48	67.36	4.93
1970 1st quarter	28.94	5.49	12.45	6.01	8.93	16.59	18.78	0.85
2nd quarter	30.81	5.73	12.83	6.35	9.61	17.94	18.96	0.79
3rd quarter	28.84	5.33	11.90	5.26	7.80	17.46	18.42	0.80
4th quarter	28.66	3.82	9.30	5.75	8.61	18.03	18.59	1.06
1971 1st quarter	23.30	4.04	9.71	5.21	7.71	13.18	13.87	0.87
2nd quarter	29.43	4.32	10.69	6.44	10.17	17.42	17.15	1.25
3rd quarter	26.21	4.12	10.46	5.37	7.81	15.45	16.86	1.27
4th quarter	27.89	3.80	10.28	6.26	9.31	16.52	17.06	1.31
1972 1st quarter	24.72	4.00	10.38	6.06	9.31	13.66	14.52	1.00
2nd quarter	31.35	5.24	12.88	7.61	11.65	17.27	17.23	1.23
3rd quarter	26.41	3.96	8.88	5.81	8.35	15.53	15.87	1.12
4th quarter	36.01	6.59	13.07	7.81	10.66	20.03	19.74	1.59

(†) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets: travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles not individually specified in the Export List, of sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table; sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

(‡) Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970.

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GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ships for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vessels 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Chatham.

'W 57', 'W 58' and 'W 60' Dumb Hopper Barges. Steel, G.T. 120. N.T. 46. Date built is not known. Length 80 ft. Breadth 21 ft. Depth (mld) 9 ft 6 in. Light displacement 100 tons.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "Hopper Barges" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on March 22, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessels and their present condition.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Plymouth.

'CAPABLE' Steel, built 1946. GT 831. NT 182. Length (BP) 165 ft. Breadth (mld) 35 ft. Depth (mld) 18 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 890 tons. Engine: Hall Russell & Co. Ltd., twin screw, oil fired, steam reciprocating, triple expansion, IHP 3,000.

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The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

March 14, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Limited (Dept. L) Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel: 0228-26292/3/4)

A quantity of vehicles, including: Morris Mini & Minor 1000 Saloons; Ford Saloons; and Estates; Austin Mini Vans; Landrovers; Ambulances; Ford Customs Van; Ford Transit mini bus; Bedford 4 ton truck; and Austin 2 ton truck; Folding & Grinding machine, and various hand tools; Electrical Equipment including; Oscilloscopes; Oscillators; Amplifiers; Plugs; Sockets; Electronic valves; Cable; Teleprinter Spares; Power Units; Epidioscopes; Fan Blowers; Transformers; Signal Generators; Modulators; Resistors; Diesel Electric Generators AC/DC Skid mounted 120/208 Volts. Miscellaneous Items including: Clothing, overalls; rubber knee boots; Ground Sheets; Furniture; Paint & Paint Remover; various Wooden Boxes; Webbing; Scrap tyres; Sewing machines; mirrors; Steel Safes; Wooden pallets; Stirrup pumps; Floodlight Projectors; Aircraft Nose jacks MK 3; Mast Mounted Trailers 14 ft. etc.

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Location: The Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554 3447/9)

Miscellaneous stores including: textiles; footwear; canvas sheeting and tentage. Arctic and foulweather clothing; Greatcoats, Industrial, electrical, electronic plant and equipment; Ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal, aircraft tyres and spares and equipment; paints and oils; stacking chairs; photographic equipment, batteries; electrical telephone and wireless equipment, ball and roller bearings; carpets, rugs; solid fuel; stop watches; binoculars; telescopes; electric lanterns; DC electric motors and generators; fire pumps; marine diesel engine; fork lift trucks; mobile cranes, etc.

March 27, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (Tel: 08692-2073)

Miscellaneous stores including: textiles, clothing; furniture; miscellaneous kitchen equipment; a large quantity of trouser liners; vehicle washing plant; Coventry Climax fire pumps; machine tools; hand tools; tool kits; charging sets; stirrup pumps; fork lift trucks; electrical spares and instruments; watches; telephone sets, switchboards; scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc. 41 Austin Gipsy vehicles and 10 Triumph 500cc motor cycles, etc.

April 4, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Dining Hall, Cavalry Barracks, Butt Road, Colchester

Auctioneers: Fenn Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex CO1 1PW (Tel: 0206 46161)

Miscellaneous stores including: Industrial tractor, cars, light commercial vehicles, generators, microscopes, engineers and carpenters tools, cooking equipment, first aid equipment, projectors and screens, cutlery, waterproof clothing, scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, field telephone equipment, charging sets, miscellaneous clothing, bedding, furniture, carpets and rugs, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant Auctioneers two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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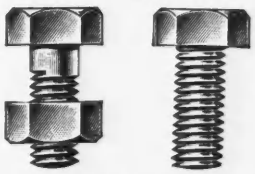

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